REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 303 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIBD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kowla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. .Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Government Dockyard Bungalow, next to the Sailors' Home, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and also at the Docks, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hanging fans drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, glass door book cases, books, writing tables, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, rich pictures, beaded chicks, ice box, aluminium utensils, rich large garden tubs of palms, cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of T. Avery, Esq., C.I.E.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S LAND SITUATE ON THE BOUNDARY LINE OF AREGAON AND PARADHAON AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF GOREGAON STATION.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Meghasham Narayan Laud Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Goregaon, the following land.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Goregaum, Taluka, Salsette, in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25½ goonthas and registered in the Books of the Collector as follows:—

Place	Kind of land	Sub No.	Pot No.	Measurement. A. G.
Palsonde	Varkas	39	1	5 0
Palsonde	Varkas	40	1	1 39
Palsonde	Kharif	39	1	2 37½
Palsonde	Kharif	41	1	1 38

and bounded on the East by the boundary line of Aregaum, on the West by a water course and beyond that by the property belonging to Merwanji Muncherji Cama, on the North by the boundary line of the village of Pahadi and on the South by a water course and beyond that by the property under Survey Nos. 38-42-46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55, and 56 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of paddy, bags of g'nut seed, bags of castor seed, bags of juwari, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of mussoor, bags of birds, loose wodden lags, 2 packages of sewing machines, empty cases, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, basket of bangles, tins of oil, bags of dry cocoanuts, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of within four days from the date of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, TO-MORROW THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very High Class Made-to-Order, Artistic and Rich Designed Household and Office Furniture by Well-known Makers, Indian Hand Carved Magnificent Blackwood Furniture, Rich Mirzapore and Jaipore Carpets of Taste, Phonographs with Records, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, just opposite the Military Square Lane, the very high class made-to-order artistic and rich designed household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, very rich mahoganized mirrored sideboards, rich dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, meat-safes, English iron chests, carved centre tables, on elephant's head, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room artistic cabinets, Indian carved serpent pattern jardineer stands, rich writing tables, arm chairs, rich Mirzapore and Jaipore carpets of taste, rich teapoys, rich marble top centre tables, reclining back sofas, brass standing hall lamps, rich door curtains, dressing and washing tables, dressing chests of drawers, glass and panel door single and double almyrahs, easy, low and Curzon chairs, single and double wooden and iron bedsteads, partition screens, cane furniture, rich table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. P. Goldney and Mrs. D. Frances and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on vew.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINTING HOUSES AND MACHINERY DEALERS.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MACHINERY OF "DAFTAR ASHKARA" PRESS, AT NO. 87, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of "Daftar Ashkara" Press, their surplus machinery, such as:—

One Oil Engine by Priestman, 2 Tanks, Band Saw, Glazing Machine, Handpress, Imperial Cutting Machine, Brouzing Machine, Typecasting Machine, Matrices and Punches about 5,500, Moulds for Machine, Types of Good Faces, Shafting, Office Tables, Racks, Cupboards, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Grawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SAJAN & Co.
FOR
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
TAMARIND LINE, FORT, BOMBAY.

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?

Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?

Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?

Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CONSUMPTION

A FEW FACTS.

You are an Indian, you have an Indian constitution, you need Indian medicines. I am English, educated at a University which has produced the greatest Doctors in the world. I have been London City Lecturer under patronage of H. M the Queen and have been connected with hospitals for many years and my uncle was President of the Medical Association. But I use Indian herbs—because it is the only cure for this disease. Some want Home Rule, some don't—but all want Health.

Read this, then enquire and enquire and enquire but come to me, my brains, my experience, my advice are for you and I make no charge.

I want you, I want your caste brother, I want you all because

I CAN CURE YOU.

I have cured "Hopeless" cases, people with lung ¾ wasted, both lungs badly diseased, chronic diarrhoea, night sweats, severe pains in lungs.

Read this letter from a leading Mahommedan gentleman under date 11th December:—

FATHER'S GRATITUDE FOR SAVING HIS DYING GIRL.

"The Sanatorium Doctor again examined her lungs on Friday last and said that her lungs were better than in the last week, which means that she is steadily improving though not yet quite cured. We are all indeed very happy and we owe you an everlasting gratitude. She now moves about and walks a little and considers that she is quite well and don't require any medicines."

DOCTOR writes under date 12th December:—

"I have therefore made up my mind to induce as many of my patients as possible to use your medicines."

I can be seen in Bombay one or two days a week so write for free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D., B.A., T.C.D.,
Alliance House.
Lonavla.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PEARL BLEACHING and POLISHING SPECIALIST wants to sell trade secret. Demonstrations arranged. Apply Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1422

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1354

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, strong in English. Pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1420

WANTED—Two CLERKS well experienced in office work. Typists preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1424

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for a Mill Office. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bomay Chronicle." 1426

WANTED—For the household of an Indian ruler, a good COOK. Must be good at Confectioneries and all kinds of sweets also. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1362

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STATE MEDICAL OFFICER. Only duly qualified medical graduates with good practice and experience need apply. Starting salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications. Quarters free Good prospects. MOTILAL L. PAREKH Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1370

WANTED—For the R. M. Railway Co-operative Association, Ld., Ajmer, a FIRST CLASS GOANESE BAKER, able to find his own staff. A good opening for the right stamp of man. Apply in person, on Monday the 24th instant between 6 and 7 p.m., to A. McDOUGALL, c/o Mrs. Jensen, Orient Buildings, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. 1387

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

A FULLY qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for Baroda State Railway Office. Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design, take out quantities and prepare estimates. Railway experience essential. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increments of Rs. 20. Applications to be addressed to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Railways and Communications, Baroda. 1372

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two EXPERT DRIVERS for "Ensign 3-ton motor lorries. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Arsenal, Kirkee. 1410

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

SITUATION WANTED.

A B.A., B.Sc., (Honors) with Chemistry and Geology, of several years' experience desires EMPLOYMENT in a Mill or a good Commercial firm; good references and testimonials. Apply Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1408

FOR SALE,

OIL ENGINES 7½, 8, 16, 20, 22 and 25. B. H. P. and other machineries FOR SALE.—PLATT & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1358

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

THIN SKIN WALNUTS, 11lb. fresh Hazelnuts 11 lb. Rs. 4-8 each. Selected thin skin almonds, 11 lb., Rs. 12. All prices with postage, DAR BROS, 1st Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1161

ON VIEW—Mr. T. Avery's valuable well-made Furniture, Electric Fans and Fittings, valuable Palms, etc., at Government Dockyard Bungalow, next to Sailors Home, Fort, TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW. 1423

TWO SEATER ENGLISH MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 14 H.-P. Just being overhauled and painted. New hood, speedometer, lamps, tools, etc., complete; running order. Apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opposite Bombay Bank 1396

A TRACTION ENGINE and a MOTOR BIKE, will be sold by public auction, at the "Our Day" Auction Mart, Bhopal, on the 6th January, 1918. Particulars on application to THE GENERAL SECRETARY "Our Day" Committee, BHOPAL. 1409

FRUIT—25 Oranges, Rs. 2; 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 50 Plantains, Re. 1; 5 lbs. Walnuts, Rs. 3; 2 lbs. Almond. Rs. 3; 2 lbs. Sultanas, Rs. 2; Hamper Vegetables, Rs. 3; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 4; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 2. Carriage paid. TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 1355

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—LOFTY GODOWN at Mody Street, behind Fort Market. Apply on the Premises. 1401

TO BE LET—House No. 7, Murzban Road, suitable for big firms. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hummum Street. 1421

TO LET—STABLES for Horses, Carriages and Motors, at Club Road, Byculla, and at Jaipbai Terrace, Tardeo. Apply to the MANAGER, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 1425

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CUT DIAMONDS.

INSOLVENCY OF A. M. MUTHIAH CHETTY, DIAMOND MERCHANT.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Official Assignee, Madras, and the several mortgagees, Messrs. DOWDEN & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court Buildings, Madras, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, and the following days commencing at 11 a.m.

High Class English Cut Diamonds of different sizes worth about Rs. 4,00,000 in wholesale lots.

N. B.—Apply for further particulars and detailed catalogues to the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

The Diamonds can be inspected at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, next to Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Madras between 12 noon and 3 p.m. 1366

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KAMOR" having arrived in Bombay on the 17th instant from Java, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Surveyors, will be attending at Carnac Bunder, every morning, to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Fire bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent for Charterers.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 17th December, 1917. 1377

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

PAREL ROAD (CENTRAL) STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME No. 43.

WHEREAS a Notification of a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme 43) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazettes" of 23rd April 1914, 30th April 1914 and 7th May 1914.

And whereas the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (*inter alia*) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas the sanction of Government to the said Scheme was accorded and was communicated to the said Trustees by the Government Resolution (General Department) No. 2670, dated 12th April, 1916.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme, and the said Trustees have altered the part of the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of certain land other than that spcified in the aforesaid Schedule as proposed to be acquired for the purpose of the said Scheme, NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the Scheme has been so altered in divers parts are situate in the Municipal Wards B and C, Umerkhadi and Khara Talao Sections, respectively, of the said City and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees. The limits of the areas comprised in the portions of the Scheme so altered are as follows:—

As to the portion in B Ward (marked with the letter "I" on plan):—

On the West—Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar).
On the North—A Mosque bearing Ward No. 2335 (1 and 2).
On the East—Piru Lane and land of the Municipal Corporation of the said City bearing Ward No. 2313.
On the South—Property of the said Trustees bearing Ward No. 2280.

As to the portion in C Ward (marked with the letters "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G" and "H" on the plan):—

On the West—Dharamsey Street, Dharamsey Cross Street and Guzal Street.
On the North—Properties bearing Ward Nos. 7995, 7997 and 6948 and Agiary Lane (Bhendy Bazar).
On the East—Guzar Street and property belonging to Ramchandra Krishnaji Bhojne and others, bearing Ward Nos. 8070 (1) and 8070 (2) and Dharamsey Street.
On the South—Property belonging to the said Ramchandra Krishnaji Bhojne and others, bearing Ward Nos. 8011 and property bearing Ward No. 8069, 8006 and 8007 (1).

The Office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map (Plan No. 246, dated 1st December, 1917) of the area comprised in the section containing the altered part of the Scheme (such area being delineated on the said Map and thereon enclosed in a red verge line) and a Statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The Additional lands now proposed to be acquired, are distinguished on the said Map by the colour yellow and are thereon marked with capital letters running consecutively from "A" to "I" as aforesaid.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

15th December, 1917. 1412

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Linseed and other miscellaneous Oils, Grease, Lubricants and Petrol" are invited for their supply as follows, for one year commencing from the 1st April, 1918:—

VIDE TENDER FORM "A."

Oil, Linseed, boiled, 2,000 cwts.
Oil, Linseed, raw, 1,000 cwts.

VIDE TENDER FORM "B."

Oil, Kerosine, Snow-flake, 22,000 cases.
Oil, Kerosine, "Chester", 40,000 cases.
Oil, "Sigma", 300 cwts.
Oil, Airoline, 120 gallons.
Oil, Mustard, 30 cwts.
Oil, Cleaning, "Special", 1,000 cwts.
Oil, Crank, Chamber, "A.M", 1,200 gallons.
Oil, Cylinder, vacuum, 300 gallons.
Oil, Cylinder, "A.A.A.", 2,000 gallons.
Oil, Dynamo, "R.S.S.31", 500 gallons.
Oil, Glyd, 400 gallons.
Oil, Motor, Wakefields, 100 gallons.
Oil, Rangoon, 250 cwts.
Oil, Valveline, Spindle, Lubricating, 400 gallons.
Grease, Mineral, 500 cwts.
Lubricant, Solid Calypsol, 10 cwts.
Petrolatum, 30 cwts.
*Petrol, 60,000 gallons.
Oil, Mobil A, 400 gallons
Oil, Mobil B, 350 gallons.
Oil, Special Tangy's for Gas Engines, 200 gallons.

*Tenderers must specify quality and source of supply.

The Tenders must reach the Agent, N.-W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 13 hours on Tuesday, the 15th January, 1918, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who are present.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars of conditions of Contracts, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Rly. Moghalpura, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Tender Form (or Rs. 10 for all) which amount must be remitted with applications. No Tenders will be considered unless submitted on these Forms.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the Oil, &c., they propose to supply, and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Currency Notes, is to be deposited for each Tender, with the Chief Cashier, N.-W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in conection with the Tender for Oils, Grease, Lubricants and Petrol, and the receipt or receipts attached to the respective Forms of Tenders. Tenderers should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or part of a Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a Tender, or Tenders, and can reject the whole or part of any Tender.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Moghalpura, dated 14-12-17.
1413.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

VILE PADLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.

and

ANDHERI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the arbitration proceedings in connection with the above schemes on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1918.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., etc.,
Arbitrator.

Pali Hill,
Bandra, 18th December, 1917. 1414

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1918-1919.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice as required by Section 169 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several wards of the City for the year 1918-1919, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162(1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January 1918.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1917. 1429.

NOTICE.

LOST—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 674 of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., standing in the name of NARANDAS LACHMANDAS. Finder will be rewarded. Please refer to HIRALAL CHUNILAL, Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. 1418

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Ready-money House." 1009

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for use in the department from January 18 to June 18, will be received in the office of the undersigned up to and on the 17th January, 1918.

For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 29-11-17.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
to the Government of Mysore.

1367

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Grants Buildings, and Kamal Mansions.
Situated in Colaba, Bombay.

TWO BLOCKS of huge buildings one five and the other five stories high, consisting of over one hundred spacious flats with electric fittings.

1. Area 7,750 square yards.
2. Tenure lease-hold in perpetuity at a permanent charge of Rs. 100 per year.
3. Rent realised at present is over Rs. 5,500 per mensem.

OPEN TO OFFERS.

Offers will be received by the undersigned till 15th January, 1918.

For full particulars apply to

G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,
HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

933

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN REFERENCE to the advertisement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th December, 1917, over the signature of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Modi for the sale of the right, title and interest of Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Modi in the decrees passed by the Court of First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedbabad, in Suits Nos. 729, 730, 731 of 1914 against the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. of Ahmedabad, intending purchasers are warned that the company has filed appeals against the said three decrees in the High Court of Bombay, the company does not admit the correctness of the account between the said Tulsidas and Kevaldas Tribhovandas, and the company contends that the deposit receipts on which the suits were brought, have been fraudulently taken out by the said Kevaldas Tribhovandas as the managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Kevaldas Tribhovandas & Co., the late Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the defendant company. The company is informed that the accounts between Kevaldas and Tulsidas had been referred to arbitration and a binding award is made by the arbitrators.

BHASKARRAO MOTILAL,
Pleader,
For the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

1365

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NATVERLAL JAMIETRAM, CHAMPAKLAL JAMIETRAM and PARASRAM JAMIETRAM, have agreed to sell to our client, Mr. AMBALAL PRANJIWANDAS, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the west side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 5512, Street Nos. 368-370, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 581, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 499, and bounded on the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the Dharamsalla of Manordas Purmanandas, on the North by the property of Motiwalla Trimbuck and on the South by the property of Chatoorbhooj Moorjee.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1917.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1427

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI, widow of HIRJIBHAI EDULJI MORRIS has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cama Street, or Nanabhai Lane within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil, New No. 17193, Old Survey No. 1135, 1136 and New Survey No. 9363 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1384, Street No. 13 and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dady Sett House, on or towards the West by the public road on or towards the North by the property of Nanabhai Dhunjibhai and on or towards the South by sweepers passage and the property of Dady Sett's family and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1917.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1428.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABBASBHAI SHEIK ABDUL HUSSEIN DAGINAWALLA has contracted to sell to our client RANGILDAS LALUBHAI, the undermentioned property:—All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in, to, or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or land of perpetual Fazandari tenure the Fazandar having no other right to the said land than that of receiving the fixed yearly sum of Rupees Seven with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of First Bhoiwada Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2265, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 1B/572 and assessed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay under Ward C Ward No. 5297, Street No. 20-22 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Zimbai Bhorjan, on or towards the East by the property of Ramkrishna Jenareyan, on or towards the South by the said First Bhoiwada Street and on or towards the West by the property of Kalian Ramji.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King. Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOSHI VIRJI GOPALJI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

DAYARAM PREMJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, an estate broker, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort, the father of SUNDERBAI alias LUXMIBAI, widow of JOSHI VIRJI GOPALJI, the deceased abovenamed on behalf of the said Sunderbai alias Luxmibai and limited to the period of her minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of November, 1917.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1417

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. PURSHOTAM KANJI, MOTILAL KANJI and HURJIVAN PURSHOTAM have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. ALEXANDRE PEREIRA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground measuring 802 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Collector's No. 636 Collector's New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 and 7902 together with the houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South Side of the Dadiseth Agiary Street, Bhuleshwar Ward and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 3913, 3914, and 3915 and Street Nos. 820, 822 and bounded as follows:—i.e., On or towards the East by the properties of Bhawandas Bapulal and Hiralal Ranchordas, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the South by vacant land and the property of Maneeklal Motilal and Jamnadas Motilal and on or towards the North by the said Dadiseth Agiary Street.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

1415

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one PESTONJI BYRAMJI LALA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Bai RABIABAI, wife of ABU BAKAR MAHOMED HAJI SAO, also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said premises or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, succession, gift, mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, possession, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY HEREIN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhuswadi (Dhobi Talao) otherwise known as Marine 4th Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (114 4/9) one hundred and fourteen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New No. 733 and New Survey No. 2/3414 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Ward No. 2687 and Street No. 53 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Dhanjisha Sorabji Shah, on or towards the West partly by the said Dhuswadi (Dhobi Talao) and partly by the property belonging to Nowroji Bennett, on or towards the North by the property of the said Nowroji Bennett and on or towards the South by the said Dhuswadi (Dhobi Talao) and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Pestonji Byramji Lala.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1917.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1419

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating, Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155 (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid,

Market, BOMBAY.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy

Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus, Typhoid Fever Asthma and Sciatica.

Address: Dr. GANLA BOMBAY No. 8

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AMUSEMENTS:

COMMENCING MONDAY DEC. 24TH

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

At 6-15 TWICE NIGHTLY At 9-45
NO PICTURES

TOM MELBOURNE'S
GRAND XMAS PANTOMIME
ALADDIN AND HIS
WONDERFULL LAMP
IN SEVEN SCENES
A REAL CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

ROARS OF LAUGHTER
For the last four years TOM MELBOURNE has Produced and Played ALADDIN with Phenomenal Success at Colombo, Calcutta, Shanghai and Hong-Kong.

THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME
Ever Seen in Bombay.

MYSTIC, WEIRD, BRIGHT, BREEZY, ENTRANCING, SENSATIONAL, FASCINATING, MELODIOUS and FUNNY.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW SONGS, DUETS Etc.

SAME OLD PRICES

MON. TUES. and WED.

December 24th, 25th & 26th
At 4-30

SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN
ADMITTED AT HALF PRICES
PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
CONTINUED SUCCESS

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind in existence on the stage.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE EVERY NIGHT.
Presenting a Programme Composed of
40 PERFORMERS 40
Headed by CHEVALIER de ROUGALIO and his seven wonderful Bengal Tigers. Hurricane ovations accorded at every performance.

ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT THE GALLERY DURING MATINEES.

GREAT XMAS ATTRACTIONS.
Starting from the 22nd December with
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
AT 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co's.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Booking at The Theatre from 9 a.m to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Open air Concert in the Royal Opera House Garden daily from 4 p.m.
Menagerie on view from 9 a.m. to noon and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURES
Prices—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 and Annas 8 and 4.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their genuine sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
First appearance at the Empire of the charming American Star
MARGARITA FISHER
in a beautiful romance of the Southern seas
'THE PEARL OF PARADISE'
A Delightful Romance of Shipwrecked lovers
BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY ! AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH !
MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED ! in 5 Acts.
EMPIRE COMEDIES, PATHE'S GAZETTE

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Shakespeare's Great Masterpiece
"KING LEAR"
Produced by
PATHE
Featuring
FREDERICK WARD
The eminent English Actor.
A film of undoubted beauty and charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
TOPICAL.
MAX LINDER
Comic.
TIME:—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
LOOK OUT FOR
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
Commencing January 5th.

Wild West in Bombay!
A mighty new attraction commences from to-day.
DENVER BILL.
The greatest novelty Sharpshooter in the world, presenting the grandest, most sensational and astonishing performance in the history of daring. He will perform daily with the famous.
CIRCUS
troupe of the world-renowned Indian Rajput Lady Sandow
MISS TARABAI
Don't fail to see the astounding feats of Denver Bill—also of Miss Tarabai and her Circus.
One Show every night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Spacious Mandap near Grant Road, Railway Station—only a minute's walk from the Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Saturday and Sunday
Special Matinee Show: At 5 p.m. (S.T.).
A furthur change of programme of the feats of
MISS TARABAI
and her Circus troupe. Come early to avoid the rush.

TO-NIGHT IS OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME !
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10-0
presents
HUGE VARIETIES
By
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
New Songs
New Dances
New Choruses
Everything New and Most up-to-date
In Addition
CHOICE & BEST CINEMA.

THE EXCELSIOR
X'MAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Successes
To-day Thursday 20th and Friday 21st
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
SATURDAY & SUNDAY 22ND & 23RD
"THE QUAKER GIRL"
SUNDAY 23RD HALF PRICE MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan open at ROSE and Co. After 7 p.m at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
THE SHIELDING SHADOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.21+5
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.40 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 28.93+70; May 28.71+71; July 28.40+65; March 27.98+67; May 27.83+68
New Orleans 10 a.m	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.39+18
March	22.37+17
May	22.28+16

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec	21.06
Dec.-Jan.	20.91
Jan.-Feb.	20.81
Feb.-Mar.	20.72
March-April.	20.63 +6
April-May.	20.55
May-June.	20.47
June-July	20.39

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices
January	22 41 +20
February	22.44
March	22.39 +19
April.	22.35
May	22.31

Old Contracts.

Dec.	21.16
Dec.-Jan.	21.01
Jan.-Feb.	20.91
Feb.-Mar.	20.82
March-April.	20.73 +16
April-May.	20.65
May-June.	20.57
June-July.	20.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	30.45
March	30.18
May	30.00

(Please ignore yesterdays prices as they were received mutilated.)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 18th

M.G. Bengal Good	17.12
" " Fully Good	17.37
" " Fine	17.62
No 1 Oomra Good	18.46
" " Fully Good	18.71
" " Fine	18.96 +8
Broach Good	20.89
" Fully Good	21.07
" Fine	21.25
Scinde Good	17.12
" Fully Good	17.37
" Fine	17.62

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	16,000
Futures at New York Mar.	28.75 +37
" " May	28.55 +40
" " July	28.28 +35
Spot Cotton at New York	30.30 +20
" " at New Orleans	28.88 —12
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	27.81 +61
" " May	27.67 +43

New York, Dec. 18th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Futures at New York Mar	28.96
" " May	28.73
" " July	28.44
Spot Cotton at New York	30.55
" at New Orleans	29.08
Futures at New Orleans Mar	27.95
" " May.	27.80

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 17th.

The Bombay Mails of 19th November have been delivered here to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 17th

Bar Silver Spot	43
Closing Tone of Silver:—Nothing Doing	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	49½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 17th

3½ % 1925—1928	£84½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 17th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Buyers	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. No Sellers	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	20
Tone:—No Demand.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe firmer Jan.-Mar.	2/5
Paid	

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 19th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	3,797-8
Total up-to-date	24,74,475-12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Dec. 19.

This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach April and Fine Khamgaon Akola January were Rs. 558 and Rs. 589 respectively. The marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 561 for Good Broach, advanced to Rs. 563 and declined to Rs 559/60. Business was done in Khamgaon Akola at Rs. 590. After touching Rs. 5584 Good Broach advanced to Rs. 564, and then fluctuated between Rs. 562 and Rs. 563, Khamgaon Akola being Rs. 593/4. Later on Good Broach advanced to Rs. 567. At Colaba business was reported in Good Broach at Rs. 565, and the market closed irregular as under.

Ready cotton continues firm with a good enquiry for high class lost and stapled styles. Prices are higher all round.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.
NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	..	April	563
Fine Hingangat Wardah	..	..	January	620
" Nagpur Kampti	..	..	"	615
" Khamgaon Akola	..	..	"	595
" Khandeish	..	..	"	560
" Muthia	..	..	"	540
" Bengal	..	..	"	502
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	"	456

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 19TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	480	458		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	453			"
M.G. Wardha	620			"
M. G. Nagpore	622			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	589			"
M.G. Khandeish	540	500		"
M.G. Muthia	536			"
M.G. Broach			563	1-25 April.

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 18th December:—

Cotton	16,028 bales.
Wheat	22,068 ewts
Linseed	9,742 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	493 "
Gingelly seed	576 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	375 "
Castorseed	1,700 "
Rice	30,398 "
Myrabollans	1,889 "
Cottonseed	4,670 "
Mowrasseed	104 "
Gram	1,467 "
Jowar	400 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	373 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th Dec., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine Rise	Fully Good Goods:	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	520	495 470	Ready
	—	495 466	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	488 470	Ready
	—	476 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	555 505	Ready
	—	550 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khangaum	—	585 570	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	586 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee description (M.G)	—	590 545	Ready
	—	580 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	586 570	"
	—	600 —	"
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	600 570	Ready
	—	610 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	610 580	Ready
	—	615 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	615 585	Ready
	—	622 —	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	— 563	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	536 500	1/25th Jan. 18
	—	550 —	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	— —	570 May/June 18
Westerns (M.G.)	—	— —	580 May/June 18
Westerns (H.G.)	—	— —	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	— —	593 May/June 18
	—	— —	—

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold, 27-9.
Sovereign, 17-3.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 101-14.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 102-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credit, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, Annas 9 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69¼.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 86.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 79½.
Municipal long dated, 79½.
Municipal short dated, 90.
City Improvement Trust 6C years January-July, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through. In the new market also similar conditions prevailed.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2087/8, Swadeshis 1915, Tata Mills 883, Simplex 915, Shapurjis 143/12, Pearls 635, Morarjee 3000, Luxmi Cotton 1635, Kasturchand 1315, Indian Bleaching 225, Finlay 445, Fazulbhoy 845, David 645, Currimbhoy 440, Crescent 267/8, Colaba 1370, Century 440, Nagpur 2610, Bombay United 850, Katni ordinary 287/8, deferreds 1425, Tata ordinary 260, deferreds 1130, Alcock 1150, Bombay Tram 380, Bombay Burma 1075.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2090, Swadeshi 1970, Simplex 910, Pearls 637/8, New Greats 308/12, Kohinoor 1030, Indore Malwa 465, Indian Bleaching 230, Finlay 435, Fazulbhoy 842/8, David 640, Century 435, Bombay United 855 and Bombay Tramway 377/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The market ruled extremely dull with a very limited business passing in principal sections. Prices, however, were fairly well maintained. An absence of enquiry is complained of which tends to restrict business very materially. At the same time there is no weakness in evidence and many a demand would probably be followed by a sharp rise. Straits rubber shares continued in demand. There was, however, not much doing in the miscellaneous section. There were buyers for Reliance firebrick, pottery, but without finding sellers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-12; Deoli 33 s.l.; Jumoni 11-12, 12; Kalaphari 16-10; New Kessurgarh 17-4; Northern 13, 12-8, 12-10; Raneegunge 38-4; Samla Kendra 16-8, 18, 12.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 322; Barnagore (ord) 136, 137; Clive (ord) 190 188-8, 189, 188; Howrah (ord) 364, 362; Hooghly (ord) 65-8, 66; Kamarhatty (ord) 411, 410; Kanknarrah (ord) 500; Kelvin (ord) 61; Naihati (pref) 116-8, 117; Northbrook (ord) 40-14, 41, 41-4; Reliance (new shares) 35-8, 35-12.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 103; Bank of Bengal 1,585; Bengal Brass 15-10, 15-14 p; British Burma Petroleum 9; Howrah Oil 63-8.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding, when the following report was submitted to the shareholders and adopted:—

The net profit made during the year 1917 amounted to Rs. 1,10,338-0-3. Including the balance of Rs. 713-3-7 brought forward from the previous year's Profit and Loss account, the net profit available for appropriation amounts to Rs. 1,11,051-6-10. Your Directors recommend that out of this amount the following provision should be made in the first instance:—

Machinery depreciation Rs. 16,000, Building depreciation Rs. 3,000, Furniture depreciation Rs. 1,000, Debenture charges Rs. 4,000, Goodwill Rs. 2,000, Bad and doubtful debts Rs. 13,000, Investment reserve fund Rs. 25,000, and Bonus to Staff Rs. 4,397-4-0.

The balance available for distribution of dividends is thus Rs. 42,654-2-10 which your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—Dividend at 7 per cent per annum on Preference shares less Income tax Rs. 24,493, dividend at 6 per cent Ordinary shares less Income tax Rs. 15,000, and carried forward to the next year's account Rs. 3,161-2-10.

Stock has been carefully taken and verified by two independent gentlemen whose report is annexed.

HOME RULE
Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.
For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

TREACHER & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
Wines, Stores Provisions and General Merchants.
ESTD. 1830.
Treacher's
BEST KNOWN
* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY Rs. 5-4 Per Bot.
* * BRANDY Rs. 4-15 "
SPECIAL LIQUER BRANDY Rs. 6-12 Per Bot.
C. C. C. Specific for Colds, Coughs, etc.

Lahori Dhussa
Kashmiri Alwan
Malida Comforter
Malida Chaddar
Kashmiri Shawls
Gold-worked Shawls
Dorukha Alwan
Ram Puri Chaddar
Pattu; Pushmina goods
Lady Shawl & Saree
SUPPLIED TO—
T. M. the Queens of England, Greece and Norway, Lords, Earls, Members of Parliament, Governors, Ambassadors, Commanders of the Armies and many Maharajas and Rajas of India, etc., etc.
DETAILED PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE.
Amir Chand & Sons,
SHAWL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LAHORE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Bombay Extra Meeting.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Christmas Eve: Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, December 25.

Christmas Day; Bank holiday.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House of Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera in "The Bing Boys are here" at 9-30 and "Shielding Shadow" at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

VALUABLE ORNAMENT STOLEN.

Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas, a merchant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay has reported to the police the theft of an ear ornament valued at Rs. 6,000.

THEOSOPHICAL STUDY CLASS.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Aspects of Theosophy." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO ANNIVERSARY.

The members of the Instituto Luso Indiano held a Conversazione at the Institute on Sunday, the visitors enjoyed the various items of the programme consisting of Trios, Banjo Solos, Songs, Dialogues and Sleight of hand tricks as well as Dances. A full string Orchestra was in attendance and gave select pieces of music. In his speech Lieut. Alban D'Souza, dwelt on the object of the Institute.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Thirty-nine patients were admitted in this Hospital during October, while there were 47 patients remaining over from the preceding month. Of the total under treatment 36 were discharged cured, five left relieved or of their own accord, three died, while 42 remained still under treatment at the end of the month. 46 were treated free. The total income during the month amounted to Rs. 4,118-14-0 while the actual working expenses came to Rs. 6,124-13-0.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 562, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I.A., Lieut.-Colonel S. H. F. Turner, Major Acting Lieut.-Col. E. C. Corbyn, Majors A. I. Fraser, F. St. J. Atkinson and Lieut. N. H. Broadway.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps Lieut R. W. Hay-Bittle. I. A. Major G. Knowles, Captains R. Dening (second time) F. Farquhar (second time), Lieut W. B. Bletsoe I.A.R.O., Lieuts. E. J. Woodhouse and H. E. T. Crocker.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

So little has been heard lately of Mr. Carnegie that it is interesting to be told by an American in London that the Scottish-American millionaire is now living in Riverside Drive, New York. He will be eighty-two in November, and is not quite so active as in former years. He and his family are working quietly for the Allied Armies. The old "Duquesne" is the favourite club of the steelmaster when he occasionally visits Pittsburg. Once each year the "boys," as he affectionately calls his former officials of the old Carnegie Steel Company, are dined at his Gotham home, and some sixty or more come from all over the world and talk over "old times."

His Holiness Jagadguru Anantacharya of Kanchi arrived at Jodhpur on the 13th instant and was received by a state official. His Holiness was a State guest for four days. His Holiness will shortly proceed to Guzrat on his way to Dwarka.

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THE PRESS ACT

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by reading

THE PRESS UNDER THE PRESS ACT

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THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

ADYAR, MADRAS.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM PROTECTION REFUSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji, Commissioner in Insolvency.)

In the matter of Arnesbit Naoroji Davar, Insolvent, v. (1) Pestonji Jamshedji Dubash and (2) Dorabji Edulji Antia, Opposing Creditors.

This was the hearing of an application made by the insolvent for the extension of the interim order for protection made on 6th November, 1917. The circumstances under which the present application was made were peculiar as would be seen from the facts which are stated below:—

The insolvent filed his present petition in Insolvency on 27th September, 1915. According to his schedule his gross liabilities were Rs. 1,666-3-0 and assets nil. His assets were not of a value equal to four annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities. The Official Assignee stated in his report that the insolvent contracted the debts provable in the said Act without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or proper ground of expectation that he would be able to pay them. The insolvent was an estate broker up to 1914; since then he had been unemployed. He omitted to keep books or papers relating to his business. He said that he incurred liabilities shown in the schedule, on account of his illness and of legal expenses incurred in recovering brokerage from two of his customers. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten had refused to grant him discharge on 6th November, 1917. He applied for review of the order, but it was refused, the Judge granting to the insolvent a provisional interim order for his protection from arrest as regards all the debts specified in the schedule. When the Judge made this order, he gave liberty to the insolvent to apply for extension of the said order after giving notice to the creditors. It was under the power given to him by the order of the 6th of November, 1917, that the insolvent made the present application for extension of the interim order for protection.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan appeared for the opposing creditors.

Counsel submitted that the present petition in insolvency was the fifth one. The insolvent filed his first petition in 1894 which was dismissed for want of prosecution. He filed his second petition in 1896 and obtained his discharge in 1897. He filed his third petition in 1913 which was dismissed for want of prosecution. He filed his fourth petition in 1915 which was also dismissed for want of prosecution. The insolvent's father had left large properties in trust and the insolvent had an income of Rs. 350, per month for his share which was given to his wife according to the terms of the trust-deed as he had become insolvent. He speculated in shares and was quite capable of paying up his debt of Rs. 1,600. He lived in a bungalow at Malabar Hill, lavishly spent money, and counsel submitted that under the circumstances, he ought not to be granted further interim protection.

His Lordship refused to extend the interim order for protection.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER HABEAS CORPUS

MATTER TO BE HEARD IN CHAMBER.

Rustomji Edulji Bisni vs. Kaikhusru Merwanji Cooper.

(Before Justices Beaman and Marten.)

This was a criminal Revisional application to set aside the order of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The Magistrate ordered under Section 100 of the criminal Procedure code that there was no doubt that the girl Merbai had been in a state of wrongful confinement in her mother's house where she was being cruelly ill-treated. She said she wanted to go to her uncles. She was free to do so.

Against the above order the present application was made.

The facts are briefly these:—One Kaikhushru Merwanji Cooper made an application to the Magistrate that one Merwanji P. Cooper died in 1916 leaving behind him a will. That a daughter of the deceased by name Ratanbai was married to one Rustomji Edulji Bisni. The said daughter died about 20 years ago. Afterwards Rustomji remarried one Jerbai Patel. By this second marriage a girl by name Mera was born in 1902. After the birth of Mera deceased Merwanji brought her to his house and adopted and treated her as his own daughter. The girl was brought up and educated by Merwanji as his own child and lived with him till his death. After his death Mera lived with Kaikhushru and his brothers for about 4 months. That under the will of the deceased Merwanji Mera got Rs. 2,000 on her marriage.

That ever since the girl had gone to her mother's house she had been cruelly assaulted and ill-treated by her mother, whose object was to get the money left by Merwanji to the girl. For some time past the girl had been kept in close confinement and was not allowed to go out or see any one. The girl had written several letters to Kharsetji complaining about the ill-treatment and asking him to relieve her from her mother's cruelty.

Upon this application the Magistrate issued a warrant for the search of the girl under section 100 of the criminal Procedure Code. She was brought in the Court on the next day.

In her examination before the Magistrate she stated that her mother had been keeping her confined. She was not allowed to go out. She also assaulted her. She assaulted her seven or eight times during the last two years. She was constantly ill-treating her. She did not wish to go back to her house. She wanted to go back to her maternal uncles.

Under those circumstances the Magistrate passed the order stated above.

DEFINITION OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT."

The applicant then applied to the High Court under its revisional Jurisdiction. It was contended by Mr. Campbell that the present application was to set aside the order passed under section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The complaint made by Meherbai was that she had been ill-treated by the wife of the applicant by assaulting her and confining her. He said that both the statements were untrue. Search warrant was issued on two-fold allegations viz. child was ill-treated by the applicant's wife and secondly, she was confined. On these allegations the minor was produced before the Magistrate. The allegation that she was not allowed to go out was not true. The counsel had two submissions to make. The first was that that was not a case where section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code could be applied. It must be shown that if there was confinement, the confinement amounted to an offence. Their Lordships would see that section 100 did not apply to parents. Every parent had a right over the child. The words "Wrongful confinement" was defined in the Penal Code. Also the section 25 (2) of the Guardian and the Words Act could be resorted to. No case of such kind appeared in the law books. He had never heard that the section 100 had been resorted to take away the child from the parents. This section had been for many years in the Statue Book, but not a single case of such nature was reported under it. The custody of the father was the perfect legal custody. The father was certainly entitled to have the control of the child. The girl was approaching maiden-hood and in a city like Bombay it was advisable to take care of her. The case decided in 24 cmac. Di, page 317 could be relied by their Lordships.

Justice Beaman:—It would be better if all the parties come to some understanding.

Upon this suggestion by the Court both the sides consented to abide by the order passed by their Lordships. Their Lordships then made the following order:—

Justice Beaman:—We direct that the Magistrate's order in Revision be set aside on the applicant's undertaking not to make any attempt to recover possession of the girl before they have appeared before the Chamber Judge.

Justice Marten:—Order set aside; the applicants undertaking not to recover custody of the girl pending an application by them to be made forthwith on the Original Side to the Chamber Judge to obtain the direction of the Court as to the custody and maintainance of the infant or otherwise.

Mr. Cambell instructed by Messrs. Smitham Byrne and Co., appeared for the applicant.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. and Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the first opponent.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Wadia instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for Meherbai.

ORIGINAL SIDE

ORAL INSTRUCTION TO MAKE WILL

INTERESTING POINT OF DEVOLUTION OF ESTATE.

(Before the Hon. Sir Frank Beaman.)

RATANBAI WIFE OF HORMUSJI DOSABHAI PATEL ..... Plaintiff

v.

SHIRINBAI WIFE OF FRAMJI DINSHAW LAM & OTHERS ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit prayed for the administration of the estate of the late Bomanjee Kaikhushroo Mody and for the construction of his will and for a declaration that the direction in the 7th Clause of his will was void and for other ancillary reliefs.

Bomanjee Kaikhushroo Mody died at Surat in March 1872, leaving a will in the Gujarati language dated 19th January 1872, probate whereof was granted to his widow Cooverbai in April 1872, by the District Court of Surat. Bomanjee left behind him, Cooverbai his widow, two sons namely, Sorabji and Nusservanjee and two daughters, the plaintiff and the 6th defendant, who were daughters of Nusservanjee, and the 1st and 4th defendants who were the daughters of Sorabjee.

By the 4th Clause of his will Bomanjee bequeathed all his property movable and immovable to his wife Cooverbai in the following terms:—"I duly appoint my wife the said Cooverbai to be the owner and Mukhtiar of the whole of the same during her life-time as I am the owner. And during her life none of my other heirs, legal representatives or relatives can question her in regard to any matter whatsoever."

By the 7th Clause of the will after directing that his wife should during her life-time manage his estate as he had been doing he went on to say: "And she shall duly during her life-time, keeping God and Meher Davar (Dispenser of Justice) before her mind, make her will agreeably to the oral instructions given by me to her according to the times and all my heirs and the heirs of my heirs shall duly act agreeably to the same."

Clause 8th of the will said that in case of Cooverbai's death without making a will both the sons of the testator Nusservanjee and Sorabjee "shall duly become the owners in equal shares of all the estate and that they shall pay Rs. 5,000 to their sister Navazbai, daughter of the testator."

Nusservanjee, one of the sons of the testator, died in 1899, leaving his widow Hirabai (the 5th defendant in the suit) one son Ardeshir (since deceased) and three daughters, one Rackubhai (since deceased, the Plaintiff Ratanbai, and the 6th defendant Aimai.

Cooverbai, widow of the original testator died in March 1906. She made a will dated 16th May 1905, probate whereof was taken out by her surviving son Sorabjee. By her said will she treated her husband's estate as her own and practically bequeathed the whole of it to Sorabjee allowing legacies of Rs. 3,000 each to the plaintiff and the 6th defendant. Sorabjee died on the 24th of October 1915, and left a will whereby he appointed the 1st defendant, his daughter his executive and bequeathed the bulk of the property to her allowing legacies of Rs. 7,000 each to the plaintiff and the 6th defendant in lieu of the legacies bequeathed to them under the will of Cooverbai. The first defendant had proved this will.

On these facts the plaintiff filed this suit contending that the 7th Clause of the will of Bomanjee was void for vagueness, that the direction of Bomanjee to his wife to make her will agreeably to his oral instructions and according to the times and keeping in mind "Meher Davar" were void, That there were no means of ascertaining what these oral instructions were. She further contended that Cooverbai took a life interest in the estate of Bomanjee and that on Cooverbai's death the estate of Bomanjee devolved under Clause 8 on her two sons Sorabjee and Nusservanjee, and should be divided between them, and their heirs, or that the same should be divided amongst the heirs of Bomanjee as on an intestacy. The plaintiff further stated in the plaint that both during Cooverbai's life-time and after her death Sorabjee was managing the whole estate and was dealing with the same as he pleased. He sold the immovable property of Bomanjee and invested the sale proceeds thereof in shares and other securities in his own name and sold them as it suited his purpose and that whatever estate Sorabjee had left was in fact the estate of his father Bomanjee. Although on Cooverbai's death when taking probate of her will, Sorabjee had shown her as possessed of very little property that was due to the fact of his having got Cooverbai to transfer to his own name a large portion of her estate during her life-time and to his having dealt with the same in his own name. Whatever Sorabjee left represented the proper estate of his father although a portion had been sold and converted, and the whole transferred to his own name.

PLEA OF ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP.

The 1st defendant in her written statements denied absolutely all the allegations made by the plaintiff against Sorabjee and said that the whole of the estate left by Sorabjee belonged to him and that he was entitled to dispose of the same by his will. Among other things she contended that Cooverbai took an absolute interest in the estate of Bomanjee and that she was entitled to dispose of by her will what she got under Bomanjee's will. She contended in the alternative that in any event Cooverbai took during her life-time the interest of an absolute owner in the estate of Bomanjee and that she was entitled during her life-time to enjoy the estate of a full owner with powers of making a gift of the same or otherwise spending it in any manner she liked and that the bequests to take effect on the death of Cooverbai were bequests only of such portion of the estate of Bomanjee as Cooverbai might have left unused, unspent or undisposed of at her death.

In the event of the Court holding that Cooverbai did not take an absolute interest in the estate of Bomanjee the defendant submitted that the directions to Cooverbai to make a will were valid and that on Cooverbai's death the estate of Bomanjee devolved on the legatees under the will of Cooverbai. If it was held that Cooverbai took a life-estate only and the direction to Cooverbai to make a will was void, then on the death of Cooverbai the estate of Bomanjee devolved under Clauses 8 and 10 of the will of Bomanjee on his son Sorabjee alone subject to the legacies mentioned therein and that it did not devolve on the heirs of Bomanjee as on an intestacy.

The defendant also submitted that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation contending that on the authority of all the Indian High Courts Article 123 of the Limitation Act (according to which the period within which a suit should be brought for claiming a legacy was 12 years from the date the legacy became payable or deliverable) did not apply to the facts of the present case, as the defendants did not lawfully represent the estate of Bomanjee. They only represented the estate of Sorabjee and were in that sense merely strangers.

They therefore contended that article 120 according to which the period of limitation was six years applied and as Cooverbai died in March 1906, the suit was time-barred. In support of this contention they adduced a consensus of authorities of all the Indian High Courts laying down the proposition that article 123 of the Limitation Act applied only to cases in which the property sought to be recovered was a legacy and it was sought to be recovered from the person who lawfully represented the estate of the deceased.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in giving his judgment, observed that the principal question in the case was one of interpretation. After examining and analysing the English cases bearing on the point his Lordship came to the conclusion that under Clause 4, Cooverbai was given only a life-estate with uncontrolled powers of dispossession "inter vivos."

Dealing with Clause 4 directing Cooverbai to make a will according to the times, keeping God and divine justice in mind, his Lordship observed that a general authority of the kind (whatever the nature of the life-estate may be) if exercised would hold good in law and the will so made be valid; but it would be otherwise if the power was special that is to say if the testator had given oral directions to the life-tenant virtually imposing upon him the duty to make the will in these terms. For then it was the case of a man seeking to make his will after his own death by the hand of another and that the law would not permit it.

PAROL EVIDENCE.

Continuing his Lordship said that the language of Clause 7, certainly did suggest that the testator orally directed Cooverbai to do something in the way of will-making. On the principle of Hatteley v. Hatteley, the Courts were excluded from seeking any further information by parol. His Lordship therefore adopted the simplest course and held that Clause 7 ought to be interpreted, as an extremely similar clause was interpreted by Joyce J. in the case of Hatteley v. Hatteley. The effect of such interpretation was to exclude all reference to Cooverbai's will from further consideration. This was then the position in which they were left: That is the testator gave his widow Cooverbai a life-estate with absolute powers of dispossession "inter vivos." Any will she might have made would be beyond her powers and in law a nullity, the will which she did in fact make before her death in 1906, should therefore be neglected.

With regard, to Clause 8 and 10, his Lordship said that the contention of the plaintiff was that these clauses were conditioned by the life-tenant not having made a will as contemplated by the testator in Clause 7. But she did make the will (though it proved to be a will only in name) and Clauses 8 and 10 ceased to operate. His Lordship accepted this contention and observed that taking the easy and natural way and construing the clauses upon their face meaning, would have the effect contended for by the plaintiff that is it would deprive Clauses 8 and 10 of any operative use.

LONG ESTABLISHED RULE.

Referring to the contention that the suit was barred by limitation his Lordship said that it had to be conceded that upon the concurrent findings of the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras the established rule was that article 123 could never apply to such a case as this. If these decisions were good it had to be conceded that the whole of this suit, except, perhaps in so far as the interest of the minor defendants 8, 9 and 10 were concerned was time-barred and should be dismissed. But here the plaintiff had fortunately for herself been able to fall back upon the very recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of Maung Tun Tha v. Ma. Thit 44 Indian appeals p. 42. It was true that their Lordships of the Privy Council certainly had not had their attention directed to the long-established rule in this country and the decisions of the various High Courts upon which it had been based. Nevertheless, the decision as far as it went certainly showed that in their Lordships' opinion, whether they were consciously aware of that difficulty or not, was immaterial, article 123 was not confined to the limited class of cases to which it had always been confined by the decisions of the Indian High Courts. This Privy Council decision laid it down in the broadest terms that article 123 applied to every plaintiff seeking to recover an undistributed share of the estate of an intestate. His Lordship had frequently doubted whether the interpretation put upon article 123 by the Indian Courts had not been much too narrow and had not gone beyond the plain language of the legislature. His Lordship held upon this authority that the suit was within limitation under article 123.

His Lordship therefore held that on the death of Cooverbai the estate of Bomanjee devolved on his heirs as under an intestacy and ordered the administration of Bomanjee's estate. His Lordship also referred the matter to the Commissioner for ascertaining Bomanjee's estate at the time of Cooverbai's death.

Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. B J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the 7th defendant.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants.

Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the 4th defendant.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Davar appeared for the 6th defendant.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the 13th defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT.

T & I J 9-17.—Mirza M & M, Rose Cherubem D'Souza widow v. Joseph Marcus, In Person.

FOR CONSENT DECREE,

434-17.—Vachha & Co., Bai Doorga widow v. Messrs. Burjraj Mahalram a firm, Patell & Ez.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

963-15.—Payne & Co., Abdul Husein Ebrahimji & ors v. Abdullaji Ebrahimji, Amin & D,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ardesir H D & Co., Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Part Heard, 17-12-17.

357-92.—Matubhai J & M. Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co., Notice, d. 14-9-16, Part Heard, 18-12-17.

1254-17—Matubhai J & M Bezonji Shapurji Madan v. Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla and ors. Payne & Co.

631-17—Little & Co Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm v. Hemraj Jairam, Pandea & Co Part Heard.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B & Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

761-17—Surajmal & Co Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

140-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani Widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans. H M & Co Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors. v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand & Co. For Postponement.

1220-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

1007-11—Vachha & Co Fatmabai Widow and ors. v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji and ors Jehangir & S Little & Co. Edgelow G W & Co, Merwanji & Co For Postponement.

119-17—Merwanji K & Co Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v. Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

659-16—Bhimji and Co (for a Pauper.) Muneekbai Widow v. Rambai Widow and anr. Tyabjee D & Co.

371-17—Pandia & Co. Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

757-17—Kanga & S Rehmathai Widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G Rewabai Widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D & Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G. Parwaibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

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DISABILITY TO PROSECUTE.

AN INTERESTING CONTENTION

Yesterday at the adjourned hearing of the case in which Mr. A. F. Martin charged one Joseph Rodrigues of theft of ticket No. 593 of the 11th drawing of the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Goa which ticket has drawn the first prize of Rs. 25,000, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate having framed charges under sect on 380 of the Indian Penal Code, ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 250 with two surcties to the like amount.

Mr. Godinho who appeared for the accused argued that the prosecution should be quashed on the authority of a case reported in 14 Bombay L. R. 503 in which a woman had agreed to let her daughter on hire to the complainant for concubinage for one year in consideration of Rs. 70 out of which she had received Rs. 35 in advance; later, she refused to carry out the contract or to return the advance and the High Court had held that she could not be convicted of cheating because a party to an immoral contract should not be allowed to prosecute on a criminal charge when he could not get performance of the contract in a Civil Court. Mr. Godinho argued that the lottery being illegal under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code the prosecution did not lie for any offence connected with it.

Mr. Manga, distinguished the two cases and the Magistrate said that he did not agree with Mr. Godhinho's view.

Mr. Godinho then applied for a postponement of the case as his client desired to apply to the High Court for a ruling. The case was adjourned to the 22nd January to enable accused to apply to the High Court.

G. I. P. R. SHOOTING CASE.

In the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon the case of Dhondu Baloo against William Fairweather for causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon was taken up yesterday.

Mr. Azad with Mr. Erulkar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the accused. A report of the proceedings is held over owing to pressure on our space.

Residents of Kotha District, Yeotmal, Berar, assembled in a public meeting held on the 16th instant respectfully urged immediate introduction of reforms advocated in the joint address of the Congress and Muslim League and establishment of separate legislature for Berar as advocated in the Berar Address; and expressed strong disapprobation of any concessions falling short of the above. A similar resolution was passed at a public meeting at Veni in the same district.

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Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsif, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article, which appeared in your esteemed columns a few days ago relating to Mr. Chitre, the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has caused a great stir amongst the members of the legal profession. Our thanks are due to you for having taken up the cudgels on behalf of the bar against the autocracy of the bench.

Now, Sir any impartial observer of the state of affairs at the small causes court can see at a glance that suits are often transferred by the Chief Judge to other Judges, and it is equally true that a certain amount of delay is caused in disposing of suits above Rs. 1,000; but to say that this sort of thing is being done during the regime of Mr. Chitre is, in my humble opinion, far from true. Even during Mr. Kemp's tenure of office the practice of transferring suits in times of emergency was in vogue, and a considerable delay was often caused before intricate suits were decided. Now let us examine Mr. Chitre's relations with the bar. We do not for a moment wish to deny that Mr. Chitre is a man of very many parts. He is an able lawyer, a versatile writer and a metaphysician to boot; but these qualities, ennobling in themselves, are not sufficient to make him a successful judge. The learned judge will pardon us, when we say, that his treatment of the bar is not all that is desired. He has treated the bar with scant courtesy, and has often insulted the leading lights of the profession. The scenes that are often enacted in his Court between him and the practitioners of his court could be to say the least, sufficient to make any stranger think that His Honour is a man of strong likes and dislikes I may say, Sir, with due respect to the members of the bar, that they must thank themselves for the court treatment they often receive from the bench. First of all there is absolutely no unity amongst the members of the profession. The senior vakils are so much engrossed in making and accumulating money that they consider the prestige of the bar as of no significance. There are some seniors whose sole object is to run down juniors and to prevent them from acquiring reputation at the bar. The other day a senior member of the bar had the impudence and audacity to declare that juniors must be treated with scant courtesy, because he alleged that his seniors, when he came to practise, laughed at his short stature, and refused to render him any assistance. Besides this there are a number of sycophants and notoriety hunters who must be exposed at the earliest opportunity. We may say, Sir, without the slighest fear of being contradicted that the whole moral tone of the bar has been absolutely spoiled.

So it is quite clear, Sir, that unless and until the bar rises to its sense of responsibility and unless and until it learns the valued lesson that unity is strength, there is no chance of the breach between the bar and the bench being ever healed.

The question relating to the prestige of the bar must be discussed not with the hesitation or morbidity of a time serving party spirit, but with that fearlessness which would distinguish the interests of the bar from the interests of a few self-aggrandisers and notoriety hunters.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay Dec. 19. FAIR PLAY.

THE HUBLI MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 16.

I thought that Mr. Kambli's unedifying duties ended with that meeting only. But no; this redoubtable champion of caste representation must still go to the Press and prove me false. In his letter of the 7th which appeared in your columns of the 14th instant. Mr. Kambli catagorically denied the truth of all my statements. Now that is a very cheap defence indeed. Is it false that he had a ready-written manuscript in his hand while addressing the meeting? Is it false that he found it necessary to inform his audience that a single individual edits the two papers, the "Kesari" and the "Maratha" and that single individuals is a Konkanastha Brahresident of Poona? Is it false that the news-paper politician thought it fit to make a few remarks (which he did not read to the audience) in the editorial of the "Dnonaprakash," the basis for a grandphilippic against that individual? Is it false that he criticised the Home Rulers for inviting Mr. Bamanagaokar to the place? Mr. Kambli has said that Mr. Wahekar had left the meeting earlier; but what about dozens of others who held views similar to that of Mr. Wahekar and who were waiting to vote against the resolution if only their votes were called for? What about Mr. Baddi? The president knew, Mr. Kambli knew, the whole audience knew that Mr. Baddi was against the resolution. He had declared himself to that effect from the very platform. And yet his vote has not been recorded! Mr. Kambli says that the resolution was carried unanimously. Does our pleader-friend understand the term "unanimously" in its true import? I advise him in his own interest that when he again sits down to write to the Press, he should make it a point to have one good standard dictionary at his elbow. That would save a world of unnecessary trouble to both him and us. I would have written more but when Mr. Kambi has severally answered the above queries it will be time enough to enlighten the public further as to who really perverted the proceedings of that meeting. Meanwhile it may interest the public to know that almost all the local papers including the "Chundrodava," which is conducted by a Lingayat editor, have condemned this meeting and its resolution.

CONGRESS DELEGATES TO CALCUTTA.

HUGE GATHERING EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

A huge gathering is expected at the Congress this year. People are coming in numbers every day at the Congress office to purchase visitors' tickets and money orders are being received for the same. Although tickets will be sold from the 22nd, people are reserving seats beforehand apprehending a great rush. The Reception Committee has been informed that a large number of lady delegates will be coming from outside the Province. Besides five rupee ladies' tickets, there will be a special class of seats for ladies. Babu Susanka Jiban Roy, Secretary, Reception Committee, returned to Calcutta yesterday after a tour in East Bengal. He has enlisted about one hundred and fifty members to the Reception Committee. Mr. Gandhi is expected to arrive on the 24th. Three delegates arrived here yesterday from Burma.

REPRESENTATION OF MUSSALMANS.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE DEPUTATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State received to-day deputations and addresses from nine public bodies.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League said in part:—There is one important point, to which we wish to draw your Excellency's attention and that of the Secretary of State. As compared with the Hindus, Mahomedans are in a minority in India and this at one time led to grave fears being entertained of their being swamped in self-governing bodies by the non-Muslim majority. But this contigency has happily been averted by the recognition on the part of the Government of the principle of granting separte representation to Musalmans in excess of their numerical strength in population in consideration of their political importance We are glad that our Hindu brethren with their political sagacity have equally recognised the rightfulness of our claim in this respect and cheerfully conceded the same as is evident from the scheme of reforms of the Indian National Congress.

The head of a provincial Government should be a governor not ordinarily belonging to any permanent services in India. He should be assisted by an Executive council, not less than one half of whom should be Indians to be elected by the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. One of these appointments should be reserved for a Musalman. The Provincial Legislative council should exercise effective control over the executive government. The constitution of legislative councils should be made as thoroughly representative of the people as possible. With this end in view not less than four-fifths of the members thereof should be elected representing various communities and interests such as Zamindari, Commerce, Industries, etc. As regards Musalmans even in provinces where they are in a minority in point of population, the ratio of their elected members in the council to those of other communities should be such as to make them an important factor in the decision of all matters affecting the general interests of the country.

The address also urged the separation of political and executive functions commissioned ranks for Indians and equality of status for Indians throughout the Empire.

MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Women's deputation yesterday consisted of Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Sreerangamma, Mrs. Sulla Guruswami Chetty, Mrs. Lazarus Mrs Jeenarajadasa, Mrs. S. Naik, Mrs. Chandrasekkar, Mrs. Kobe, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Bae, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. Dalvi, Begum Hazrath Mohani.

SYMPATHY WITH DEPUTATION'S OBJECTS.

The following among others had written fully sympathising with the objects of the deputation:—Lady J. C. Bose, Mrs. Muzhurul Huq., Miss Hamabai Petit, Mrs. Ramabhai Ranade, Mrs. Nehru, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhry, Miss Gokhale, Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Miss Arundale and Mrs. Sanjeeva Row.

INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.

MOVEMENT RECOGNISED BY ENTENTE,

During the past few days the Governments of the Great Powers of the Entente have formally recognised the Polish National Committee, an organisation that has been formed, after consultation between the Poles of the United States, Russia, France, and Great Britain, to carry out the political programme of the Polish nation. The President of the Committee is M. Roman Dmouski, who has his headquarters in Paris. Count Ladislas Lobonski has been appointed official representative in Great Britain and M. Paderewski in the United States.

The political object of the National Committee is to secure Poland's independence, with access to the sea. Its methods are to pursue an active policy, involving military action and the formation of a Polish Army to operate on the French and Russian fronts with the one object of obliterating Prussian militarism and to fight with the Allies until a conclusive and decisive victory has been achieved. To this end it will carry on an active propaganda in all countries.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

BILL INTRODUCED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, the Governor presiding. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors, the latter including a large number of Indian ladies.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Ambika Charan Muzamdar, Mr. Kerr said that some of the state prisoners in the Alipore Jail abstained from food on 30th November. They definitely stated that they had no complaints as to their treatment in the jail or as to food or clothing supplied, but they refused to take their food as a protest against their incarceration. Any complaints that state prisoners and *detenus* wished to make could be made direct to the Government. Government did not consider it desirable to set up a committee intermediate between themselves and state prisoners.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Fazul Huq, the Hon. Mr. Donald said, it was impossible to give a detailed account of economies effected in public expenditure in consequence of the war, but it might be said generally that in consequence of the war, Government had curtailed all heavy fresh expenditure which could not be justified by special considerations.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. O'Malley said that Mr. M. P. West of the Indian Educational Service had been placed on special duty for six months with effect from November 1st to conduct a survey of the state of primary education in Bengal. It was expected that he would submit his report on conclusion of his special duty.

In reply to Mr. P. C. Mitter the Hon. Mr. O'Malley said that taking the average area of a village union as ten of twelve square miles, the total number of village union committees that would have have to be formed in order to parcel out all districts in the province of Bengal into village union committees was approximately between 7,000 and 7,180. The total number sanctioned up to date was 233. It was hoped that when the Village Self-Government Bill passed into law there would be a rapid extension of village self-governing bodies and that eventually there would be a network of them throughout the presidency.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

The Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Roy moved leave to introduce the Bill called the Bengal Primary Education Bill, 1917. In the statement of objects of the Bill the mover said:—The object of the bill, which follows the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Bill of 1917 is to make primary education in municipalities within the Presidency including the Corporation of Calcutta compulsory. As municipalities in the presidency were generally centres of light and leading compulsory primary education should be introduced in them first. It would be optional, however, with municipalities or particular municipalities to enforce the provisions of the Bill within their areas. Provision was also made that the Act might be applicable to union committees as they were destined ere long to play an important part in the municipal life of the country. As indicated in Government's reply to the resolution of the Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar for the extension of municipalities in headquarter stations of sub-divisions and important centres of trade etc., on 5th March 1917, it was admitted on all hands that unless the masses of the people were educated and intellectually elevated the country could not advance in any department of public life. Some form of compulsion was necessary for a diffusion of primary education among the masses. He had purposely made education compulsory among "boys" and not among "girls." In case the financial condition of a municipality did not permit of introducing this measure, power was given to the municipality to levy an "Education Cess" with the sanction of the Local Government with a proviso that where such a cess was levied, primary education should by free. Provision was also made for exemption of certain classes or communities from taking the benefit of the act.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN INDIA.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a public meeting this evening at Bradlaugh Hall on Constitutional reform in India. The Hon. Bakhshi Sohan Lal presided. The hall was filled to overflowing and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. Pandit began by referring to the Memorandum of the Nineteen, amplified by the Congress-League scheme, which he said, called forth the historic pronouncement by the Secretary of State in the Commons declaring responsible government to be the goal of British policy. Some critics, however, laid too much stress on the phrase "By successive stages" in that announcement, by which they really meant to put a brake on progress. He surveyed the history of constitutional reforms in India beginning with the transfer of the Government to the Crown, the Indian Councils Act of 1861, 1892 and 1909 and stated that the grudging and tardy manner had been responsible for the slowness of progress. He admitted there had been much progress, but it would have been much greater had people had an efficient voice in the administration. That was what the Congress-League scheme asked for, and he affirmed his conviction that the fruition of their demand would have important and beneficial results, not only for the country but for the Empire, including the maintenance of order, public safety and military defence.

INDENTS OF COAL CONSUMERS

INTERPELLATION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on December 21, the Hon. Mr. K. B. Khwaja Yusuf Shah will ask with regard to measures adopted by the Government to stamp out bribery and corruption among public servants, "Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of further supplementing these measures by adopting the suggestion that in all branches of public service more especially in provincial civil and provincial police service all grade promotions from the lowest to the highest should invariably be subject to reputation for honesty enjoyed by the member concerned?

The Hon. Mr. K. S. Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan will ask (a) Is Government aware of the notice issued by the Coal Controller on November 5, 1917 that the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at Delhi will continue to certify indents of coal consumers in Punjab?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state under what law a fee of Rs. 10 for each indent is being charged by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce?

(c) In the interests of various industries in the Punjab will Government be pleased to recommend to the Coal Controller that the certifying authority for the Punjab should be located at Lahore or some other central place within the province?

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFICIAL,

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, Dec. 18.

A criminal complaint has been lodged before the first class magistrate Godhra Division by some members of the Home Rule League against the Talati of the place for alleged snatching of the petition prepared by Mr. Gandhi for presentation to the Secretary of State and that was being sent round for signatures. Charges of insult, annoyance and wrongful restraint have also been preferred. The matter was referred to Mamlatdar, Kalol, for enquiry and his report having been received, the hearing of the case is fixed for 4th January next.

ACCIDENT TO I. M. S. OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

While out snipe-shooting at Mandalay yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Strickland, I.M.S., met with a nasty accident. According to the information received, he tried to avoid a recently erected bund which had the appearance of being particularly slippery and got into the field up to the waist in water. He handed his fully cocked gun to his Burmese servant and it somehow went off, the charge lodging into Mr. Strickland's fore part of the right knee. Had it not been for the knee being well under water, it might have been completely shattered. Seventeen shot have been extracted from the knee.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

A case of considerable interest to all merchants and importers is pending before the court of the judicial Commissioner of Sind. The plaintiff, who is Mahomedally Hussainbhoy, manager of the firm of Hussainbhoy Karimji and Sons of Karachi, alleges that defendant Ayub Yakaobi, proprietor of the firm of Ahmed Ayub, contracted to supply a consignment of 30 tons of Java sugar on the 30th August, and another of 75 tons on the 25th September and a third of 60 tons on the 2nd November, 1916, at the rates varying from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per cwt. The defendant supplied the first consignment, but failed to give delivery of the last two consignments on due dates. Therefore it is contended there was a breach of contract. The plaintiff claims Rs. 1,519 on the 2nd and Rs. 3,256 on the 3rd consignment as compensation being the difference between rates contracted and those prevailing at the time contracts were due. The defendant admits that he entered into the three contracts but denies that any goods had to be delivered or were delivered to plaintiff. According to the system of wagering transactions only the difference been the rates of contract and those on due dates is paid by either party. The court framed the following issues:—(1) Were the contracts in the suit wagering transactions, (2) on whose part was the balance of contract, (3) what damages, if any, is plaintiff entitled to.

ARRAH RIOTS.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, Dec. 18.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. S. L. Allabon, Mr. A. D. Patel and Rai Bahadur S. L. Khastgir delivered judgment this morning in the Katar case. One hundred and eleven accused were originally placed before the court and in the course of inquiry six were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. To-day the commissioners acquitted eight more and convicted 97 including Gopalsing and Rambaran who are sentenced to ten years' transportation and fines of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. Eleven accused are sentenced to eight years' transportation each and forty-six to seven years' transportation each, with fines of varying amount. The remainder are sentenced to terms ranging from one to five years' rigorous imprisonment fine being added in one case. Conviction in the case of four of the accused was by the majority of Commissioners.

It is understood his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will formally open the Mysore-Arsikere Railway for passenger traffic on 2nd January.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

"A" Company of the Indian Defence Force, who represent mostly lads from Northern India now doing their bit in barracks at Ghorpuri, put the sponge effectually through the aspirations of the Signal Service Depot(when they met this evening in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The Signallers have a remarkably good team, but with two goals to their credit the I.D.F. men felt they could play with comfort during the second half. The Signallers made repeated attempts during this period to get into their opponents net, but all their efforts wer rendered nugatory the I.D.F. lads baulking some of the most promising openings. The game ended eventually in a win for "A" Company of the I.D.F. by two goal to love.

POON RIFLES BEAT PAY CUTTERS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

The first of the semi-final matches in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the Poona Rifles and Pay Cutters, the resulting game being fast and exciting throughout. Both the teams paid frequent visits to each other's goals, but the ball was invariably cleared before it could be played into the net. Once only did the Poona Rifles get home in the first half; they thus turned over one goal to the good, to which they added a second goal in the second period, the Pay Cutters following suit. When the play ended the scores stood:—

Poona Rifles ..... 2 goals.
Pay Cutters ..... 1 goal.

LUCKNOW BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19

There was a good programme on Saturday for the opening night of the Divisional boxing and wrestling tournament.

RESULTS.

Welter Weight:—Sergt. Thrower, Middlesex knocked out Pte. Barker, East Yorks in third round.

Light Weight:—Pte. Young, Middlesex vs. Lce. Corporal Cartwright, Somerset Light Infantry, Young won on points.

Drummer Boyer Middlesex vs. Pte. Hodgkinson Somerset L. I. Boyer won on points.

Feather weight: Pte. Robinson, East Yorks vs. Pte. Gorman, Somersete. The former won after extra round. Lce. Corporal Moore, East Yorks knocked out Pte. Knight Middlesex.

Bantam weight: Sergt. Hewett, East York vs. Pte. Townsend, Middlesex. Hewett won on points in special six round.

Middle weight: contest: Pte Hall, East Yorks beat Lce. Corporal Reed Middlesex points.

Some good bouts were witnessed last night in the 8th Division boxing tournament. The "Titbit" of the evening was between Pte Harris, 2/4th Wiltshires, and Lce-Corporal Sharp, 10th Middlesex, heavy weight champion of India. Sharple throughout and proved an easy winner

A large gathering witnessed the third night of the divisional boxing tournament when the semi-finals were decided. The results were:—

Light-weights:—Pte Young, Middlesex knocked out Drummer Boyes, Middlesex.

Feather-weight:—Pte. Knight, Middlesex gave in during second round to Lce. Corpl. Moore, East Yorks.

Welter-weights:—Pte. Hall, East Yorks defeated Lce. Corpl. Ircott, Middlesex on points.

The Fnals take place to-night.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND CONSERVANCY SUPVERVISION.

Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, sends to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of Wednesday, the first part of a correspondence anent the recent adoption of the Commissioner's proposal for the post of a supervisor in the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipality. He laments the fact that the premier municipality of India should have by accepting the Commissioner's recommendation, indirectly tended to show that all the Indian medical officers in the Health Department of the Municipality were unfit for such a post. He draws attention to the fact that so long as Sir Phirozsha Mehta, the champion of the rights of Municipal employees, lived, he fought tooth and nail against the appointment of an outsider. Since his death, however, Dr. Master says "the public spirit of the Civic Fathers has evaporated in the air." He also observes that Indian medical officers have satisfactorily discharged the onerous duties in the Municipality.

The Health Officer, Dr. Turner, himself speaks of the efficient discharge of duties by the staff. And there is further the eulogistic reference of the Commissioner in his letter dated the 10th October, 1917:—

"What is less generally recognised is that the task is enormous and that considering the staff they have had to work with, the special difficulties of controlling the labour force of over 8,000 men and women which they have to employ, and a steady increase in their work without any increase, but rather decrease, in the facilities of carrying it out, the Health Department have discharged the duties of conservancy in a manner deserving of high praise."

Yet when the question of giving the post to one out of many of the Health Department came up, adds Dr. Master, it was deemed fit to advertise in the papers, for a suitable man.

SIMLA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

After a few days of unsettled weather Simla received its first snowfall to-day. Snow commenced at six in the morning and continued throughout the day about one foot having been registered till 6 p.m. It is still snowing and a similar fall is expected to be recorded to-night.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON,

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 1917.)

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Foolish Fancy 9-10; Miss Rollestone 9-7; Black Walnut 9-3; Anthracite 9-3; Stop Watch 8-6; Dolphinton 8-4; Black Kite 7-12; Gladiator 7-2.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Memento 9-8; Dunskey 9-6; Somail 9-5; Mousme 9-0; Honyadi 8-13; Glad Rage 8-13; Ruefol 8-11; Dyna 8-11; Andoversford 8-10; Madrina 8-8; Lady James 8-4; Enchantment 8-1; Lupinus 8-0; Motor Wrap 7-13; Decorum 7-8; Pink Flannel 7-3; Fine Trout 7-3; Rosemary 6-8.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Sparrow Hawk 9-12; Dhaman 9-10; Gold Fish II 9-2; Baloz 8-11; Ace of Royals 8-8; Dardanelles 8-7; Saidan 8-4; Nizam-ul-mulk 8-4; Durban 8-2; Tajulmulook 8-0; Gagal 7-13; Zuhier 7-13; Mobsel 7-12; Ajax 7-9; Brimo 7-3; Royal Court 7-1; Tawdry 6-12; Osprey, 6-9; Powerful 6-0; Morning Light 6-0.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Division I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Ajax 9-8; Excelsior 9-6; Black Hussar 9-6; Ajmer 9-4; Mooltan 9-4; Longboat 8-12; Bluey Lee 8-5; Black Ivory 8-5; Dartmoor 8-0; Makbul 8-0; Nassau 7-13; Good Luck 7-13; Full House 7-11; Morning Light 7-10; Fairy Gold 7-6; Angler 7-6; Maurice 7-2; Malayen 7-2.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Division II. Distance 1¼ miles.

Pacific 9-8; Garland 9-6; Shailan 9-6; Raven 9-4; Eldorado 9-2; Cingalee 8-13; Resold 8-7; Hodhan 8-7; Victor 8-4; The Ally 7-12; Sailor 7-10; Palermo 7-8; Viking 7-7; Aurangazeeb 7-6; Cox 7-3; Banker 7-0; Ormuz 6-13; Barjora 6-10.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Investment 9-8; Lord Roseberry 9-7; Masaul 9-1; Dhaidan 8-13; Dartmoor 8-8; Good Luck 8-6; Najdi 8-6; Ata Allah 8-3; Ruby Fish 8-2; Equator 8-2; Creme-de-Menthe 8-1; Major 8-0; Acetine 8-0; Natal 8-0; Bill Bailey 7-13; Present 7-13; Angler 7-12; The Knut 7-12; Charing Cross 7-11; Justice 7-10; Safi 7-9; Bayonet 7-8; Good Morning 7-8; Sirmust 7-8; Garland 7-7.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Full Moon 9-3; Marmora 9-3; Contest 9-3; Outfit 9-1; Argonaut 8-13; Paradise 8-13; Quantity 8-13; Beadel 8-12; Legislator 8-12; Rage 8-10; Adil 8-10; Financier 8-7; Aladdin 8-6; Bhookhri 8-5; Deep Sea 8-5; Gold Metal 8-2; Attention 8-2; Warminster 8-1; Mandil 8-1; Vanguard 8-1; Royal Standard 8-0; Britannia 7-13; Abdul Karim 7-12; Second String 7-10; Mid Air 7-9; Dwarf 7-9; Canada 7-8; Ever Ready 7-6; Varlet 7-5; Gurkha 7-4; Rajputana 7-4; Salamat 7-3; Rivoli 7-3; Shahash 7-2.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m., to-day.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S CONVERSION

Sir Valentine Chirol's long letter in Tuesday's "Times" on Mr. Montagu's approaching visit to India, writes "Herald" on November 10, marks a distinct advance on anything that we should have expected from such a quarter, and is therefore, in spite of its unfortunately patronising tone towards the Indan community and of the natural reservations of the official mind, to be welcomed. We quote a significant sentence:

What is beyond dispute is that Indian Nationalism has been able to call very plausibly to its aid the general principles upon which the statesmen of Great Britain and her Allies have vindicated their participation in a world-wide struggle for democratic freedom and for the rights of oppressed nationalities, and that the Indian Home Rule movement, which derived an added momentum from the Russian Revolution has become a factor in Indian politics which can no longer be ignored.

Sir Valentine Chirol refers also to the fact that the Indians will "ultimately reach the appointed goal of full self-government within the Empire" (our italics). We heartily join in the "God-speed" which, as he says, it is the duty of every patriotic Englishman to extend to Mr. Montagu in his "momentous undertaking." For our part, we have not the smallest doubt that Mr. Montagu will sincerely adhere to the principles he laid down in the famous speech he delivered on Indian matters just before he assumed office. The "Times," of course, is frightened by his sincerity, and wants the speech to be "forgotten," declaring that Mr. Montagu must regret it "as we all of us regret at times the words which flow from hasty and overcandid impulses." The "Times" has never regretted candour; it has never given itself the opportunity. But Mr. Montagu is in a different category, and we do not believe his speech will be either regretted or forgotten.

IRISH EXTREMISTS ARRESTED IN AMERICA.

Telegrams from New York announce the arrest there of Baron von Recklinghausen, said to have been one of Bernstorff's secret envoys in the United States, and of a man named Mellowes, described as a Sinn Fein leader. They are said to be implicated in a German plot to bring about another rising in Ireland.

James Larkin, the Dublin labour leader, and Dr. Patrick McCarton, known as the first "ambassador" of the "Irish Republic" to America, have also been arrested at Halifax, N.S.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

The Committee of the "Our Day" Fund will be obliged, as the accounts are to be closed, if all who have collected subscriptions through the medium of collection cards, will send them in to the Honorary Treasurer, National Bank of India, Bombay, as soon as possible. Even although no subscriptions may have been collected the cards should be returned to Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Canada Buildings.

The total receipts for the "Our Day." Fund in Karachi are now over a lakh and a quarter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 20, 1917.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.

The reforms jointly demanded by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League are demanded primarily to secure for the people of this country a government responsible to themselves. That demand is justified alike by the inherent right of every people to manage its own affairs and by those unalterable principles of democracy for the vindication of which Great Britain, with her Allies, is waging the present war. That should be an all-sufficing consideration. But there are others not less cogent why the people of this country should be masters of their own affairs. In fact the very number of such considerations is a measure of the failure of the present system of administration to satisfy the national aspirations and needs of the people. Among these numerous needs, that relating to the material condition of the vast masses of people is the most urgent as it is the most essential. Nations like individuals cannot live by bread alone. No interpretation of this great truth can, however, be adequate which does not insist that a nation, like an individual, must first live by bread before it can be expected to realise fully its higher destiny. The insistence on this fundamental but oft-forgotten truth is essential to bring home the fact that the economic results of the present system of administration have been disastrous to this country.

The poverty of the general mass of people is admitted on all hands, not excluding the officials themselves. And the admission is the more saddening when it is remembered that the country itself has been endowed with unique resources of material wealth and that its acknowledged reputation for wealth attracted for centuries past down to the establishment of British rule, adventurers from distant climes—the advent of the British themselves into this country being due to the desire to profit by trade with what was then the richest country in the East, if not the whole world. Those resources of wealth still exist. But their development has been, in some cases, retarded and, in others, not even attempted. Agriculture is the backbone of the country. Though much lip-service has been done to the prime importance of this staple industry on which, as we have often been officially reminded, four-fifths of the people are dependent, the actual policy of the Government towards it has been disappointing in the extreme. The result is that agriculture, in spite of sporadic improvements here and there, has been steadily deteriorating. To this two glaring facts bear witness. The Indian agriculturists, generally, are not only terribly poor, but also very heavily indebted. This deplorable state of things is mainly to be traced to the acts of omission and commission of a bureaucracy which persistently refuses to listen to, much less to accept the advice of men of the country. The land tax which yields the bulk of the revenue of the country, is the only tax which is under the absolute discretionary control of the executive Government who, safely entrenched in law, do not even take the trouble to make out a case before the Legislative Councils, shadowy as their financial powers are, for enhancing the State demand on land. The rigidity of the land revenue system has been a constant and excessive drain on the limited resources of the agriculturists. The effects of this system have been aggravated by the failure of the Government hitherto to formulate an adequate policy or to adopt satisfactory measures to deal with the chronic indebtedness of the agriculturists, not to speak of their neglect in removing the appalling illiteracy of the people. Sir James Meston, whose claim to speak most authoritatively on behalf of officialdom cannot be questioned, admitted last week that he could not conceal his conviction that in its days of prosperity Government devoted far too small a share of its surplus revenues to the development of India's first and greatest industry and he trusted that that error will not be repeated when happier times return. What has been said about Agriculture is truer still of other aspects of the economic interests of the country. The industrial domination of the country has been less visible indeed but it has worked in a more insidious manner than its political domination manifested in the monopoly of all power and authority in an alien bureaucracy. Considerable industrial progress has indeed been made. But it is nothing to what could and should have been made by a Government that was truly national and popular.

The foregoing considerations were most emphatically and vividly set forth by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce in its address submitted to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu last week. As the address emphasises, "in any measures of reform to be undertaken now, it will be universally admitted that the paramount and ultimate object to be attained should be the promotion of the progress and prosperity of the millions of masses of this great country." And the Chamber proceeded to make the following indictment, the truth of which needs no demonstration:

> "Professions of sympathy for the man at the plough or the man at the wheel have been made in profusion. It is one of the blots of British rule in India that the emancipation of the vast numbers of the population who constitute the lowest strata of society, and of the lower middle classes, from social degradation and economic bondage, has not been even seriously attempted by it, not to speak of any success in that direction. The ancient arts, handicrafts and industries have been suffered to perish by a relentless competition in the dark days of the East India Company's rule and by a process of attrition since the country passed under the direct sovereignty of the Crown."

"Everything matters with the British Government in India," the Chamber adds, "but the economic and industrial progress of the population. That is conveniently left to the people themselves to look after as best they may." That is exactly what the people themselves demand—with this fundamental difference that they want the policy of the Government to be identified with their needs by making the Government itself responsible to themselves. They ask that "the plums shall be theirs, and that no one shall pick them except themselves," that "the root policy of Indian development ought to be that the exploitation of the country by other than Indians must cease, subject always to their obligations and duties to the Empire of which they are proud to be a part, bearing their proper share of burdens." What they want, therefore, "is protection in the largest sense of the term, with freedom to develop on their own lines their own vast resources for the benefit of their teeming millions, to attain their emancipation from the present industrial serfdom and economic bondage." In fine, India wants to be self-reliant and self-respecting.

MANOEUVRES IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

The Small Causes Court of Bombay has become once again the scene of extraordinary manoeuvres on the part of those responsible for the appointment of its personnel. Our readers hardly need to be reminded of the amazing game of general post a year ago, by which the acting Fifth Judge suddenly found himself elevated to the Chief Judgeship, a feat on the part of those who effected this sensational transformation which must be quite unparalleled in the history of the courts of this or any other country. The immediate cause of that audacious and reprehensible manoeuvre was the quandary in which the Government found themselves by having appointed to the acting post a judge, who, it was subsequently discovered, was not qualified under the Act to occupy the post of Chief Judge. Subsequently the Government of Bombay went the length,—and very properly,—of moving the Government of India to amend the Act, so that the disqualification which stood in the way of the able and experienced Second Judge acting as Chief Judge should be removed. It might have been thought under these circumstances, that the Government would have availed themselves of the first opportunity of taking advantage of the amending Act. But they have not done so and apparently do not intend to do so, and it looks very much as if Mr. Chitre is to enjoy another spell as acting Chief Judge, while the Second Judge, who, on account of the blunder of Government was subjected to the humiliation of being removed from the Chief Judgeship after occupying the post for a couple of days, will continue to sit as Second Judge, although the disqualification which led the Government to make an absolutely unheard of and indefensible appointment no longer exists. Quite apart from the question of ability and experience, which demands that the Second Judge should now be appointed to act, surely the Government as a matter of honour ought to recognise that it owes the victim of its blunder some reparation.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Chitre, the lately acting Chief Judge, has been the subject of public criticism, and, above all, in the columns of this journal. We have nothing to withdraw or qualify of what we have written regarding Mr. Chitre's failure as a Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court; much of what we have said is confirmed by those who have sought to defend him in our columns. But apparently, according to the established practice, Heaven and Earth must be moved to defy the voice of public opinion, especially if it is heard through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" Hence the remarkable manoeuvres of the last few days. On Saturday Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge, arrived from England and reported his arrival to the Registrar of the Court. On Monday he came to the Court and sent his clerk to fetch Mr. Chitre, who, however, declined to come in the absence of orders from Government. In the meanwhile, the Secretariat busied itself in devising means for the retention of the latter gentleman in a judicial capacity. And on Tuesday at 4-30 Mr. Chitre appears and takes his seat as an "additional judge," in which capacity presumably he will continue to sit for about three or four days, until Sir Basil Scott goes on deputation, Mr. Kemp goes to the High Court and Mr. Chitre will be there ready to step once more into the acting Chief Judgeship. The manoeuvre is as transparent as it is reprehensible. With Mr. Chitre out of the way it would be difficult, of course, to go outside the Court and bring in someone over the head of the Second Judge to act as Chief Judge. But with Mr. Chitre actually there on the spot, sitting as an additional judge it would, on the contrary, be difficult to pass him over, since he has already been acting for the past year. At least that evidently is how it is hoped the matter will present itself to the public. But the people responsible for these edifying proceedings have long been driving nails into the coffin of their own power and prestige through their failure to appreciate the intelligence and self-respect of the public at its proper value.

Notes of the Day.

The Press Act Case.

In making his order for the deposit of security by the publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle" yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate admitted that it was doubtful whether he had the power to do so under the Act, having already "provisionally" dispensed with security. He added that he should be glad to have a ruling on the point. We shall, of course, take immediate steps to get that ruling, if possible, from the High Court. Therefore we refrain from commenting on the matter, though, of course, this question of law does not affect the merits of the action taken by the Magistrate in demanding security. In the meanwhile, if the High Court cannot be moved in time, security may have to be deposited "provisionally" and under protest.

French Politics.

However difficult it may be to judge of the exact effect of the present state of French politics on the fighting capacity of France, there seems no doubt that the country is suffering from divided counsels. The melodramatic developments in connection with the Painleve Ministry, which led to M. Painleve's dramatic resignation and resurrection were more or less the outcome of differences with some of his colleagues on the question of war aims. It is true that on his elevation to the Premiership, M. Painleve defined, on October 19th, the war aims of his Government, which were in perfect agreement with those of the Allies. But both at that time and thereafter his Foreign Minister, M. Barthou and himself, it was evident, radically differed on this matter. In the course of a debate on a vote of confidence a week after the Premier's declaration of policy, it transpired that these two were in fundamental disagreement on the important question of war aims, and interpellations calculated to elicit the real facts were evaded by both of them. M. Barthou, while nervously expressing entire agreement with the Premier, significantly added: "Whatever our opinions on the fundamental question of right, nothing precise can be said at present."

The Pacifists.

As if this was not unfortunate enough, France appears to be infested with a superabundance of "Pacifists," who are anxious to terminate the war on any or no terms. The most unfortunate part of the whole story is that there are so many currents and cross-currents in French politics that one can never tell, with any approach to accuracy, the *locus standi* of the protagonists some of whom are really well-meaning no doubt. The situation has just now become sensational by the arraignment of M. Caillaux, an ex-Premier. The Military Governor of Paris has accused him of having been in correspondence with the notorious Bolo "Pasha" and his associates and of having supported the late Almeyreda of the "Bonnet Rouge" newspaper in writing anti-British articles. Here again we are confronted with political under-currents, whose depth it is difficult to plumb. It may be that Caillaux is really guilty of treason; it may be he is not. But it has long been recognised that French Chauvinists have had an eye on him, and when certain revelations in connection with the arrest of Almeyreda some months ago led to the arrest of M. Malvy, the then Minister of the Interior, it was hinted that it was one of the Chauvinist aims to hit at Caillaux.

A Great Character.

The latter has the "great asset among French public men of not having had any share in Government immediately before or during the war" and he seems to regard himself "to be the man who is destined to make the peace or at least to lead France in the reconstruction." The report goes that "none has more or more determined political enemies" for his reported share in financing certain journals critical of the Chauvinists, and to them the "Bonnet Rouge" affair must have given the opportunity of striking at him by insinuation and suggestion. If it is true that letters have been actually "discovered" establishing his complicity in anti-British propaganda, it places matters in a different light altogether. But it must be remembered that stories of this kind are readily circulated and believed against public men and newspapers, especially in France, and that one cannot be too cautious in accepting allegations of treason without adequate proof.

Mystery of the "Bonnet Rouge."

The reference in the telegram, which we published on Saturday, to Almeyreda and the "Bonnet Rouge" must be bewildering to the ordinary reader. Before the outbreak of the war, Almeyreda was an anarchist with a past, and he was the editor of the "Bonnet Rouge." According to some accounts, he and his associates had been placed on a B list containing the names of all those persons who, for political unsoundness were to be arrested promptly on the outbreak of war. When this war began, Almeyreda went to M. Malvy and guaranteed the good conduct of himself and his associates if Malvy forbore to act on the B list. The latter agreed and for a long time nothing happened to make that minister doubt his own prudence. But Almeyreda and his paper were denounced by their enemies as pacifist and worse and they were even accused of having been subsidised by German gold. Some time after, on a violent attack on M. Malvy in the Senate by M. Clemenceau, in connection with certain allegations against the "Bonnet Rouge," Almeyreda was arrested but he died in prison after a few days. Whether he committed suicide or was murdered, as has been alleged does not matter. But the revelations which followed led to the resignation of Malvy and his subsequent arrest for treason.

Surat Leads the Way.

Not two weeks have passed since Mr. Patel's Bill empowering those Municipalities, which wish to do so, to introduce free and compulsory education within their areas was placed on the statute book. The Surat Municipality, therefore, deserves to be congratulated on the readiness it has shown to take advantage of the new Act. The Act, as we have previously pointed out, is but a half measure. For we believe, that the problem of illiteracy cannot be solved to anything like a satisfactory extent unless education is made free and compulsory throughout the country. The principle of optional compulsion which the new Act introduces has never been recognised in any country which has adopted compulsion. Besides this great drawback, the Act is marked by other defects; for one thing, no provision whatever is made in it for financial support from Government, without which no progress in education is possible. Again, the rejection by the Legislative Council of the wholesome principle which the Select Committee on the Bill had formulated, prohibiting the employment for profit of children of school going age—especially of factory children—detracts much from the practical value of the Act. Nevertheless something is better than nothing. Use should be made of such half-measures. And we trust that the example which the Surat Municipality has set will soon be followed by other municipalities in the Presidency.

Labour's War Aims.

The manifesto on war aims issued by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Labour Party for submission to the National Labour Conference next week is an emphatic confirmation of the speeches on the subject recently delivered by the Premier and Mr. Asquith and as such it is a remarkable indication of the unity of purpose and determination which marks the attitude of British people towards the prosecution of the war. The manifesto naturally begins with the re-affirmation of the fundamental end for which Labour, in common with other sections of the country, is undergoing immense sacrifices—the end, namely, that the world may be made safe for democracy. For this purpose, while naturally repudiating a war of conquest, it insists upon the necessity for restitution and reparation, and certain territorial readjustments in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants concerned. Foremost among these conditions of peace, it places the reparation by Germany of the wrong done to Belgium and the restoration of Belgian independence.

The United States' Splendid Lead.

A Washington telegram states that the House of Representatives has adopted the resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States. This is a fresh proof of the characteristic thoroughness and determination of the United States in playing her role in the war. Drink, as Mr. Lloyd George said early in the war, is the greater of the two enemies which the Allies have to fight. The principle of local option as regards the liquor traffic has been long working in many parts of the United States and the Prohibitionists apparently did not meet with the great resistance which still prevents England adopting prohibition during the war. The example just set by the United States may, however, well be expected to strengthen the hands of those who have advocated the adoption of this course in England and, we trust, its lesson will not be lost upon the Government of this country.

THE "STAR CHAMBER" ACT.

GERMANS ON WEST FRONT.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY'S REVIEW.

INFLUENCE OF CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

War Secretary Baker's weekly review says:—

"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative on the western front has passed to the enemy." Referring to rumours of great German preparations to roll back the Allies on the western front Mr. Baker says:—

"The German Higher Command seeks peace through victory and is very eager to make us believe he is about to win such victory." The review admits that an imposing enemy offensive is possible but declares that the increased strength of the Germans on the western front will not result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans.

The review says:—"The conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout Turkey and go far towards reaffirming the prestige of the Allies in the Orient. Germany realises the danger attendant on her waning influence in the east and will therefore be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the war map becomes less favourable.

With regard to aerial reprisals Mr. Baker says:—The Allied raids on German towns, according to observers who have recently arrived from Germany, have caused very depressing effect on the civilian population and heightened the growing discontent of the people who now for the first time are being brought face to face with real war.

NOTHING TO REPORT FROM WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 19.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says there is nothing to report.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

KUEHLMANN GOES TO BRESTLITOVSK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

A telegram from Berlin says that Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, is going to Brestlitovsk for peace negotiations.

RUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

GERMAN PRESS RECOGNISES DIFFICULTY IN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

German newspapers rejoice at the armistice with Russia but most recognise that the attainment of a Russo-German peace will be most difficult.

TEXT OF ARMISTICE:

ITS DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

The text of the armistice is published in Vienna. It extends from noon November 17th till noon January 14th. The armistice also applies to the Russo-Turkish theatres in Asia. The troops at present at the fronts will not be strengthened or transferred unless transfers have already begun at the time of the signature. The armistice prescribes that fraternisation and intercourse are permissible between sunrise and sunset in certain places, where not more than twenty five persons unarmed may assemble simultaneously for the exchange of newspapers and letters. The sale of goods is permitted. The armistice applies to naval and aerial forces in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Attacks on merchantmen and warships will cease as far as possible. The Russian Government undertakes to guarantee that the naval forces of the Entente in these waters will behave in a similar way as those of the Russians. Seven armistice commissioners shall meet at Riga, Dvinsk, Bhest, Litovsk, Derditchev, Koloszvar, Focsano and Odessa to carry out details.

UKRANIAN CAPTURE OF MAXIMALIST ARMS.

DIET REFUSES TO RECOGNISE PEOPLE'S COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wires:—A telegram from Kieff states that during the disarming of the Maximalist units the Ukranian troops seized seventy-two guns 350 machine guns and five million cartridges. The Ukranian Diet has issued a declaration refusing to recognise the People's Commissioners as the Government of the whole Russian Republic.

ATTACK ON UNARMED TRAWLERS.

HUN BRUTALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 19.

At an inquest in the northern port on three of the crew of one of the trawlers mentioned by Dr. Macnamara, the skipper testified that the trawler was unarmed and was fishing with five others when he heard the gunfire. He went on deck and saw three destroyers stationary, two hundred yards distant and firing hard. He alone was unwounded. The destroyers steamed off without offering assistance. Subsequently a British destroyer came up and rescued the survivors.

At the inquest in the same port on five Swedes belonging to the Swedish steamer torpedoed at four in the morning of the 12th instant while in convoy, survivors said the torpedo cut the vessel in two. Sixteen of the crew of twenty were killed or were missing. All boats were smashed. The survivors remained on board for four hours until rescued by a British destroyer. Two halves of the vessel were towed in with bodies.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the destruction of the convoy the "Daily Telegraph" says, "It further demonstrates the urgency of the man power problem, not merely for the Army but for the Navy which is handicapped by the insufficiency of destroyers and other small craft owing to the shortage of labour and steel."

The "Daily News" says, "The two incidents are calculated to convert the disquiet regarding the capacity of the Admiralty into positive anxiety."

The "Daily Mail" asks why the finding of the court martial on the last North Sea affair was not published.

The "Daily Chronicle" points to the magnificent work of the fleet in many waters and the small number of disasters, but says a serious feature is the painful reflection cast on the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. The paper demands that a court of enquiry be appointed by the Admiralty from outside not by the commander-in-chief.

"The Times" says much more explanation is required than in connection with the raid of October 16th because the wireless apparatus was apparently not destroyed and the attack was made at noon. "The Times" would be glad to know if sufficient use is made of aircraft scouting.

AWARD OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

NINE MORE RECIPIENTS.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.]
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 2-0 p.m., Dec. 19.

The "London Gazette" contains the names of nine new winners of the Victoria Cross four of whom were killed. The recipients include two Canadians and one Australian. The deeds recorded as usual show extraordinary heroism. Indeed the awards are mostly made for several distinct acts of such heroism. The following examples are typical.

MAJOR ALEXANDER LAFONE.—late Yeomanry. For seven hours in semi-darkness he held a position against heavy shelling and cavalry charges. Ultimately all his men except three were hit. He ordered those who could walk to move slightly to the rear and then continued the most heroic resistance. When finally surrounded and charged by the enemy he stepped into the open and continued the fight until mortally wounded, thus carrying out the orders to hold the position at all costs.

SECOND-LIEUT. CLEMENT ROBERTSON,—Tank Corps. Knowing the risk of missing the way he led the way on foot over a ground heavily ploughed up by shell-fire in the face of heavy shelling and machine-gun and rifle fire towards the objective, although he must have known that his action would almost inevitably cost him his life. He was killed after reaching the first objective.

CORPORAL WILLIAM CLAMP.—late Yorkshire Regiment. When an advance was checked by intense machine-gun fire from concrete blockhouses and snipers in ruined buildings, Clamp dashed forward with two men against the largest blockhouse His companions were knocked out whereupon he immediately collected more bombs and calling on two other men to follow him he again rushed forward. He reached the blockhouse and killed many occupants. He then entered and brought out a machine-gun and twenty prisoners whom he brought back under heavy fire from the snipers. He again went forward encouraging and cheering his men and succeeded in rushing several snipers' posts. Finally he was killed by a sniper. His courage and self-sacrifice were magnificent relieving what was undoubtedly a very critical situation.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN U. S.

FEDERAL RESOLUTION FOR PROHIBITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

The Congress is debating the Federal resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States. Prohibition leaders express confidence of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SECURITY CASE.

MAGISTRATE CONFIRMS HIS ORDER.

THOUGH DOUBTFUL OF HIS POWERS.

MR. JINNAH'S PROTEST AGAINST EX-PARTE AND SECRET ENQUIRIES.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday confirmed his order calling upon Mr. B. G. Horniman, as publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle," to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of Mr. Horniman, argued that when the Magistrate failed to ask Mr. Horniman for security when the declaration as publisher was made, he exhausted his powers under the Act and became *functus officio*.

The Magistrate admitted that the point was a doubtful one and said he would be glad to have a ruling on it. But, none the less, he held that "special reasons" for dispensing with security had not been shown to exist and therefore made the order.

Previously Mr. Jinnah had pointed out that the "special reasons" for dispensing with security on previous occasions, namely, that security had always been dispensed with in the case of "The Bombay Chronicle," still existed and urged that they should be still operative.

Counsel asked what had the Magistrate before him, or what had he been told behind the declarant's back, that moved him to ask for security now. He protested against *ex parte* statements and enquiries behind his client's back being made. Whatever enquiries were made, whether of the C.I.D., or the Government, Mr. Horniman should have had the opportunity of meeting them and offering any explanation that was necessary.

The question as to the Magistrate's powers will now be referred to the High Court.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr A. H. S. Aston heard arguments in the matter in which, in connection with the declaration made by Mr. B. G. Horniman as printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Horniman was called upon to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr M. K. Azad, instructed by Mr. M. S. Captain, of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for Mr. Horniman, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah at the outset said he understood that the position was that when the declaration was made by Mr. Horniman in this case the Magistrate did not ask for any security.

The Magistrate said that at the time he did not ask for security, but he made the usual order for inquiry and pending such enquiry, he followed the usual practice of provisionally dispensing with security.

Mr. Jinnah said then he might take it that his Worship made the order saying "The security is dispensed with provisionally."

The Magistrate said he told this to Mr. Horniman subsequently in his chambers. As a matter of fact, it was not customary when declarations were made in this Court to pass an order immediately dispensing with security. An order for inquiry was made, by which it was implied that security was dispensed with provisionally.

Mr. Jinnah then said he desired first to know why in this case security should be demanded?

The Magistrate said he only wished to hear Counsel on the law point. The point raised in this case was that since security had not been demanded at the time the declaration was made, the Court had no power subsequently to ask for security, and that there were cases in support of such contention. It was on that point he said he would hear Counsel.

WHY WAS SECURITY DEMANDED?

Mr. Jinnah said there were such cases and he would argue that point, but before he did that, he asked—even supposing the Court had power to ask for security subsequently in this way, which he submitted it had not—that he should be given an opportunity to explain why in this case a newspaper which was known to be in existence for a number of years and in the case of which security had been dispensed with from time to time, should not be called upon to deposit security. He took it that the Court would not make an order for security unless there was some reason for it. *Prima facie* here was a paper in connection with which security had hitherto been dispensed with.

The Magistrate said that if Mr. Jinnah wished to urge any additional reason for exemption he would hear it.

Mr. Jinnah said his first point was that security had been dispensed with from time to time on former occasions. The first order dispensing with security in connection with this paper was made in November 1913 by Mr. Buckle who was then manager, and subsequently whenever a declaration was made owing to any change in the personnel as printer and publisher, the reasons recorded by the Magistrate for dispensing with security were that this paper had never been called upon to give any security. So they had been exempted from security for a number of years, and that stood good to-day and in a much stronger light because it was 1913 then and it was 1917 now. Whenever a change in the personnel as printer and publisher took place, and a declaration had to be made, the reason advanced for exemption was that they had never been called upon to give security. He said unless there was something which the Magistrate wanted him to explain that reason stood good to-day. He could not meet anything unless he knew what was the reason for asking for security. He therefore suggested that if there was anything in the Magistrate's mind or if there was anything before him which led him to ask for security, he, as Mr. Horniman's counsel, would be glad to give his explanation. Until he knew that all that he could say was that the paper had been going on for a number of years and that on all previous occasions when a declaration had to be made on account of a change in the personnel of the printer and publisher, security had always been dispensed with on the ground that security had already once been dispensed with. The same reason he repeated, stood good to-day. Therefore, even assuming the Magistrate had jurisdiction to make this order which he submitted he had not, he submitted this was not a case in which security should be asked for. If the Court accepted that suggestion it would be useless for him to argue the point of law. He was prepared to argue the legal point afterwards if the Court wished it.

THE LEGAL POINT.

The Magistrate said Mr. Jinnah should argue the legal point.

Mr. Jinnah then submitted that, under

(Continued on page 8.)

SOLAROL SALIENT ATTACKED.

ENEMY ONSLAUGHT BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy launched attacks from the north-east and the north against the Solarol salient. The French and Italian artillery broke up the former.

A division of German jaeger carried out the latter which failed after a desperate struggle.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

2 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed raiders southward of Fontaine lez-Croiselles. Hostile artillery was active eastward of Bullecourt, between Lens and Armentieres and eastward and northward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Monday bombed an aerodrome near Courtrai, Roulers station and the aerodrome at Ledeghem and Menin stations.

We brought down two enemy machines and drove down two. One of ours is missing.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL ON MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

A French communiqué says there was somewhat intense artillery duelling on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Caurieres wood and Bezonvaux.

AIR-RAID ON KENT AND ESSEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

It is officially announced that aeroplanes crossed Kent and Essex coasts at 6-15 last evening. Some reached the London district and dropped bombs. They also dropped bombs in Kent and Essex.

Reports of casualties have not been received. Our guns and aeroplanes engaged the enemy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 0.50 a.m. Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes, representing the Food Controller, referring to the proposed measures for better distribution of food, said Lord Rhondda took the view that tea was a necessary food. All Indian and Ceylon teas required would be purchased and imported and supplies would arrive early in 1918 and distribution would begin early in February. Wholesale and retail profits would be strictly controlled and average prices paid would be substantially reduced.

Sir Chiozza Money said the general result of the convoy system had been a great diminution of losses. Only two per cent of homeward cargoes had been lost in November. He added that five British steamers had been damaged in the Halifax disaster and about two-thirds of the crews killed.

HARBIN UNDER BOLSHEVIK CONTROL.

GREAT DISORDER PREVAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

Reuter learns from Japanese sources that Harbin, the population of which is largely Jewish, is entirely under the Bolshevik control and great disorder prevails. Brigands have attacked the premises of important Japanese and other firms.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF POLISH ARMY.

NATION OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

News from Warsaw shows that a vast majority of the Polish nation opposes the formation of a Polish Army to fight for the Central Powers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Dec. 19.

The House of Representatives has adopted the resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the

CANADIAN POLITICS.

POPULARITY OF CONSCRIPTION ACT

VICTORY OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Dec. 18.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 19.

Sir Robert Borden's Union Government which went to the country for endorsement of the Conscription Act has been triumphantly re-elected. The returns give the Government 128 seats and the Opposition 87. Results in twenty constituencies have not been received.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has been defeated in Ottawa but overwhelmingly elected for Quebec East. All the Ministers have been re-elected except two representing the Quebec constituencies. Out of 65 seats in Quebec, the Government has carried only three, namely, in the English-speaking districts of Montreal.

Maritime provinces are divided almost evenly. Ontario and the western provinces have strongly supported the Government. Toronto and York County have voted for the Government by sweeping majorities. It is expected that the Government's majority will be increased when the vote of the overseas soldiers is counted as it will doubtless reverse the result in several constituencies where the Opposition candidates have at present small majorities.

THE ATTACKED CONVOY.

HOW THE PARTRIDGE SANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

A telegram from Kiel states that Lieutenant Grey, nephew of Viscount Grey, formerly Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is amongst the prisoners landed from the attacked convoy. Lieutenant Grey was on board the Partridge during the fight and assumed the command when her commander fell. Lieutenant Grey was wounded by a shell splinter and was picked up by a German destroyer.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state that the German light cruisers supported the destroyers. Neutral survivors state that the Patridge sank after ten minutes' fighting against an overwhelming fire. The crews worked the guns to the last. The Germans offered to take on board a number of neutral seamen after the convoy had been sunk but the neutrals all refused preferring to take their chance of reaching Norway in open boats.

ALL CREWS OF SUNKEN CONVOY SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTANIA, Dec. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 19.

All the crews of the merchantmen of the sunken convoy have been saved. When the raiders attacked the convoy withdrew from the fighting area and the crews took to boats.

THE ATTACK DESCRIBED.

DETAILS OF PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Dec. 19.

Describing the attack on the convoy in the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes said the convoy was bound from Scotland for Norway and consisted of one British and five neutral ships protected by an anti-submarine escort of destroyers, Partridge and Pelew and four armed trawlers. The convoy was attacked by the enemy on the 12th instant. For some reason hitherto not explained the force sent by Admiral Beatty to protect the convoy against attacks by surface vessels did not arrive in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. The second convoy which was also being covered was not attacked. The whole of the circumstances were being inquired into by Admiral Sturdee, Vice-Admiral de Robeck and Rear-Admiral Goodenough. The circumstances of the attack, according to information at present available, were as follows:—

The Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers at 11/45 in the morning of the 12th and shortly afterwards the Pelew and the Partridge engaged the enemy and the convoy scattered in accordance with orders. Soon the Partridge was heavily hit after which an explosion occurred on board and she sank. The Pelew was meanwhile holed on the waterline and her engines were partly disabled. She was eventually brought safely to England. The enemy then apparently attacked and sank the convoy and trawlers. Eighty-eight Scandinavians including two women and ten British survivors were rescued by four destroyers which were detached at fullspeed from a cruiser squadron. Other survivors reached Norway in boats. The entire crew of twelve of one trawler was saved in its own boat. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two seriously wounded.

Information regarding the survivors of the Partridge was incomplete but the British naval attache in Holland had telegraphed that it was reported from Kiel that three officers and twenty-one men of the Partridge and twenty-six trawler men had been brought there. Ten were wounded.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SECURITY CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

section 8 (2) of the Act there was no power at all given to the Magistrate to make a provisional order dispensing with security. He accepted the Magistrate's statement as to the practice followed by the Court in this matter, but he contended that that was not warranted by the Press Act. The section said that every publisher of a newspaper, who was required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, must, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration was made, security of such amount which was not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000 as the Magistrate in each case might think fit to require. Under the section the security was to be deposited at the same time the declaration was made. It only gave discretion to the Magistrate to fix the amount. He could not possibly refuse the declaration. Then there was the proviso that the Magistrate might, if he thought, fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security, or might from time to time cancel, or vary any order under the sub-section. Counsel contended that the words "may from time to time vary any order under this subsection," could not apply when the security was not asked for in the first instance. This part of the proviso came into operation only if the security had been ordered to be deposited in the first instance.

NOTHING TO CANCEL OR VARY.

If a Court asked for a deposit say of Rs. 500 in the first instance it had the power to increase it or cancel it, but if no security had been asked then there was nothing to cancel and nothing to vary. That was exactly what had happened in this case. The Magistrate did not ask for any security when the declaration was presented and he could not now say that he had power to vary an order which was no order. He could either ask for security or not. If he did not, how could he vary it? He could not make a provisional order saying the declarant might go on for the present and he would call upon him at a future date. He could only either ask for security or not.

Counsel quoted from the judgment of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in the case of Mrs. Besant, in which, he said, they conceded the point he was at present arguing, namely, that if the security was not ordered to be deposited when the declaration was made the Magistrate could not ask for it subsequently. But they fell back upon the proviso and urged that under it the Magistrate had power to cancel or vary his order.

The Magistrate enquired if there was a provisional order dispensing with security in the Madras case, and what the order was in that case.

Mr. Jinnah said the order in that case had dispensed with security.

The Magistrate said that then it was the final order.

Mr. Jinnah said that was quite so. They might say that it was a final order in one sense. But under section 8, no provisional order could be made. There was no such distinction made in the section at all.

The Magistrate enquired if Mr. Jinnah wished to maintain that in every case in which a person came with a declaration, the Court must insist upon his depositing or that he must make up his mind then and there as to the question of dispensing with security even if the parties were absolutely unknown to him.

THE DECLARANT'S RIGHT.

Mr. Jinnah said it was the right of the declarant to go before the Magistrate and say there was his declaration and he wanted him to affirm it. The Magistrate had no power to refuse it but could ask the declarant if he insisted upon making the declaration just then and tell him that if he did, he would in the ordinary course be asked to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security. But the declarant would have the option of not making the declaration at once and he could wait for the Magistrate's enquiries. But once the Magistrate dispensed with security, he was *functus officio*. There was no such thing in the Act as a provisional order.

The Magistrate said the case quoted by Mr. Jinnah referred to a final order. He enquired if Mr. Jinnah had got anything to show that when a Magistrate passed an order dispensing with security provisionally he became *functus officio*.

Mr. Jinnah said there was no such case. He referred to the words "at the time of making the same" in the section and said the moment the security was not deposited at the time the declaration was made, then the security was dispensed with *ipso facto*. The Magistrate could not ask a declarant to deposit security after the declaration had been made.

The Magistrate said the Court might say it would postpone passing the final order.

Mr. Jinnah said the declarant was supposed to be ready with the amount of security. The Magistrate might say that if the declarant wanted to make a declaration there and then he must deposit security as he wanted to make enquiries. The declarant then might say he would make a declaration fifteen days after or such period as the Magistrate required. But in this case the Court very properly did not ask for security because there was no reason for it. The paper was well-known and on all former occasions security had been dispensed with. The Court could not dispense with security for a certain time, because it would be illegal to do so. The other section empowered the Local Government to move in the matter but before it did so it must make out a case for it. Besides that section applied to those papers which did not come under this Act, which had made a declaration prior to the commencement of this Act. Mr. Jinnah cited the judgment of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer in the Madras case in which Mrs. Besant applied for revision in support of his arguments.

EX PARTE ENQUIRIES.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said the section which empowered Government to demand security was quite a different one. Then supposing that the Magistrate wanted to make inquiries did it mean that these enquiries were to be made *ex parte* behind a declarant's back or did it mean, if there was anything which the Magistrate wanted to know, he should be given an opportunity to explain? Under the Act it was for the Magistrate to decide whether security should be dispensed with or not, and counsel asked whether the Magistrate was going to depend upon somebody, who gave him some sort of information behind the declarant's back—he did not care whether that somebody was the C.I.D., or the Government. The object of making inquiries was to give him an opportunity to meet any allegation that might be made against him and not to make inquiries behind his back. Otherwise anything might be said behind his back and he might have no opportunity of meeting it. Now supposing the Magistrate was inclined in this case to say that he did not want to dispense with security. But the Magistrate had the power to dispense with security for special reasons to be recorded. That meant that if counsel satisfied the Court that this was a case in which it should dispense with security then it would have to do so, recording special reasons for it. In other words it meant that the Magistrate had to exercise his own discretion. Now what was the reason of not dispensing with security? Hitherto security had been dispensed with over and over again on the ground that it had been dispensed with once before. Those were the special reasons which the Magistrate gave before. Then Counsel asked, might he know why he was asked to give security? He asked his Worship not to pay any attention whatsoever to whatever might have been brought to his notice, without giving declarant an opportunity to explain. That was the last thing which the Magistrate should do. Otherwise it meant that the Magistrate heard something *ex parte* behind the party's back and he had no opportunity to meet it and the order was made for some reason given secretly to the Magistrate which his client had not the opportunity to meet or explain.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Advocate-General then rose to address the Court.

Mr. Jinnah asked for a ruling whether the Advocate-General was entitled to appear in this matter on behalf of Government. Government had got nothing to do with it. This was a matter between the Magistrate and the declarant.

The Advocate-General said this was a matter affecting the Crown. The question was whether the fact that the Magistrate had made an order provisionally dispensing with security precluded him from demanding any security at all. That was a question in which the Crown was interested and he was therefore entitled to be heard.

The Magistrate ruled that he would hear the Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General said the Magistrate was here sitting as an executive officer performing certain administrative duties. As to the last point made by Mr. Jinnah, the Advocate-General said it was open to the Magistrate to make any inquiry he thought fit and conduct it in what manner he thought fit. On this point there was no limitation of his powers. Dealing with Mr. Jinnah's argument that the security could not now be demanded as a matter of law, Mr. Strangman said Mr. Jinnah's argument came to this that in every case where the publisher of a newspaper came before a Magistrate, the latter must certainly demand Rs. 2,000 as security and then as a result of his inquiries he might lessen the amount to something which was not less than Rs. 500 or cancel the security altogether. That on the face of it was an exceedingly unreasonable construction to put on the Act. The reasonable way to construe the Act was, first of all, to postpone the matter in the way the Magistrate had done in this case. In the first place the order which the Court had passed was not one dispensing with security. Had he passed such an order he must have recorded his special reasons for so doing. The position taken up by Mr. Jinnah was that the declarant must come with Rs. 2,000 and put it on the table and the Magistrate would say he would take his declaration then and would tell him later on how much out of Rs. 2,000 he should deposit and that in the meantime he might take the Rs. 2,000 away with him. There was nothing in the Act which prevented the Magistrate from postponing his decision in this particular matter. Mr. Jinnah had argued on the strength of the two judgments in the Madras case that having dispensed with the security the Magistrate could not cancel or vary his order in regard to it. He urged that what was said in those judgments in regard to this point were *obiter dicta*.

MR. JUSTICE AYLING'S JUDGMENT.

There was a further judgment by Mr. Justice Ayling in the second of Mrs. Besant's cases, which was directly contrary to the other judgments. Counsel submitted that the reasoning of Mr. Justice Ayling's judgment was far more sound than the reasoning of the other two judgments. Unless they inserted the word "other" between "any" and "order" in the proviso which provided that the Magistrate might "from time to time cancel or vary any order under this subsection," it could not bear the construction which Mr. Jinnah had put upon it. The words "any order" in the section covered not merely an order to deposit security but also covered an order for dispensation of security. That was the natural reading of the proviso, and any other construction would render the Act ridiculous because there might be a case in which a security might not be found necessary in the first instance but subsequently circumstances might change which would render it most desirable to ask for security. If Mr. Jinnah's contention were accepted, the Magistrate could not cancel or vary the first order of exemption. In this way the Act would be rendered ridiculous.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Mr. Jinnah, in reply, said Mr. Justice Ayling's judgment was obviously wrong, inasmuch as the words "may from time to time cancel or vary any order" did not apply to an order dispensing with security. The Advocate-General had said the Magistrate had postponed the matter. But postponed what? Did he postpone the declaration? If he did not, then the declaration was made, and he could not ask for security afterwards.

"A FLIGHT OF IMAGINATION."

The Advocate-General, in a flight of imagination had pictured Mr. Horniman coming there with Rs. 2,000 and placing it before the Magistrate in the witness-box and the Magistrate telling him he could take it away till the Magistrate made enquiries and decided how much he should take. That was all nonsense. As a matter of fact Mr. Horniman never brought Rs. 2,000. He brought nothing at all (Laughter) and the Magistrate never saw anything. (Renewed laughter.)

The Magistrate: That is so, certainly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Horniman came expecting to be exempted. The practice followed in that Court was not warranted by law and therefore, he contended, Mr. Horniman had escaped a deposit. If the Magistrate did not ask for security when the declaration was made then his power to do so was gone. It was open to Government—and they apparently took an interest in this matter because they were represented here—to take action in another direction, but so far as the Magistrate's power in this case was concerned, it had gone, since he asked for no security when the declaration was made. If a paper erred afterwards it could be dealt with in another way but not this. The Magistrate had exhausted his powers and could not make this order.

THE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate after briefly stating the circumstances which had led to the present discussion and describing the practice hitherto followed in that Court, said that if the Court had not the power to pass an order dispensing with security provisionally, it would have to pass an order for the maximum security in the case of parties unknown to the Court. He thought that in such cases declarants would be put to considerable inconvenience by an order of that kind, and the practice followed was one for their convenience. As to Mr. Jinnah's contention that the Court had no power to dispense with security provisionally, he thought there was some doubt, and he would be glad to have a ruling on the point. Mr. Jinnah had contended that he had no power to make an order now, having provisionally dispensed with security and that he was *functus officii*. He was not satisfied as to that. But whether that was so or not, as there were no special reasons shown to exist for dispensing with security in this case, he ordered the declarant to deposit Rs. 2,000 security.

Mr. Jinnah: Will your Worship mention a time?

The Magistrate: Mr. Jinnah you have been arguing that I have no power to give time.

Mr. Jinnah said that did not apply if the order was once made. He only wanted to know when the money should be deposited. He did not want time. His object in asking was not to get time.

The Magistrate: Forthwith!

Mr. Jinnah: Will your Worship make that a part of your written order?

His Worship assented and in response to a further enquiry said that Government paper of the face value of Rs. 2,000 might be deposited.

"SPECIAL REASONS."

The Act says that the Magistrate may dispense with security for "special reasons" which he is to record.

The first declaration as Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" was made by Mr. A. J. Buckle in October 1912 and in July 1913 declaration as publisher was made by Mr. B. C. Roy, the then printer who, as recorded on the file, asked that security might be dispensed with in view of the fact that the security was dispensed with on the previous occasion. That declaration is endorsed by the Magistrate, Mr. Aston, as follows:—

"Security dispensed with on the grounds mentioned."

In November, 1913, Mr. A. P. Brewin declared himself as Publisher urging as is recorded on the Magistrate's file as reason for dispensing with security that "security was dispensed with on previous occasions" Again the declaration was endorsed "Security dispensed with on the gounds mentioned."

In April, 1916, Mr. J. F Titus declared himself the Publisher. Once more it is recorded on the declaration by the Magistrate, this time Mr. C. H. Setalvad, that the counsel for the declarant urged that no security had been asked for on previous occasions. The order passed was "for the reasons given by the declarant and his counsel security dispensed with."

In October, 1917, Mr. R. K. R. Cama made the declaration, again advancing as a reason for dispensing with security that "the paper had been in existence since 1913, and that nobody connected with it in any manner had ever been asked to furnish security." The Magistrate's order was "the paper has been in existence since 1913 and it appears that no security has been demanded till now from anybody connected with it. Therefore, under the circumstances mentioned by the declarant, security dispensed with."

Mr. B. G. Horniman, when asked for special reasons why security should be dispensed with, also said that the paper had been in existence for a number of years and that on the previous occasions when declarations were made security had been dispensed with.

"THE ONE THING TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE."

LABOUR'S DUTY.

Many months ago, almost alone amongst British journals, we called public attention to the outrages committed in the island of Ceylon during the disturbances which took place in the summer of 1915. We demanded then a public inquiry into the whole of the facts connected with the suppression of this matter. As usual, Ministers of the House of Commons denied that any such outrages had taken place. The report written by Sir John Anderson, the new Governor of Ceylon, has now been printed. It appears that he appointed a special tribunal to inquire into the charges which had been made against the Administration; and the report of this tribunal, now published, gives a record of the most disgraceful conduct on the part of those officials responsible for the government of the island. Apparently during the days of the disturbance British citizens were given power to go out and stand people against the wall and shoot them without any form or semblance of trial and without any evidence that they were guilty of any offence. All law seems to have been abrogated; and it apears that certain white people ran amok against the Singhalese. Apparently nothing can be done to bring those guilty of these crimes to justice, as a resolution of indemnity has already been passed. There still remain some hundred Singhalese citizens in prison and so far there is no proposal for their release. We have no space to give further particulars from this report. Our readers who are interested can get a copy from the Government Publishers, Messrs. Wyman and Co., Fetter Lane, E.C.4., But we do ask British Trade Unionists—in fact, all Britishers who care for the honour of the country—to demand that the prisoners who have been in prison all these months shall be released forthwith. There is great demand for change in the East just now, and there will be much more as the days go by. The East is demanding liberty. In the past it has looked to England as the pioneer country on behalf of freedom. It is having a rude awakening these days. Action of our own Government in India and action of the Colonial Office in Ceylon are enough to make both races—and the Britons in these faraway countries despair. But the British democracy, if it will, can get justice done. And the one thing to restore confidence between the East and West is that the great Labour movement in Britain should take up the cause of those nationalities that have been so brutally treated by some who claim to rule in the name of the British people.—"Herald."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AND CORRUPTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

German propaganda and cash corruption has been developed broadcast. Evidence of the campaign is apparent in all countries. The general opinion is strong that an allied campaign of publicity is needed to counter the extent of the corruption campaign. It is hardly realised what vast sums are employed.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON WEST FRONT.

(Associated Press)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The Germans continue to concentrate on the Western Front and it is thought that they wish to back up a new peace offer with a show of force. It seems that the Germans were promised peace by Christmas. The promise has again failed. Processions and meetings have taken place and there is a state of unrest resulting in Turkey urging peace. She is nearly exhausted and with no German help this year greatly fears General Allenby's advance. The strength of the Allies' line is still kept from the German people but the effects of the British blockade are insuppressible.

GERMANY'S FEAR,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The merchants of London urge that a warning be given to the enemy that the prolongation of the war will mean a time penalty of an economic boycott of Germany. This movement is growing and Germany fears it. The enemy has, therefore, begun a campaign to influence opinion against it. United States by 282 votes to 128.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

A very stirring appeal to the people of Russia has been made by the Orthodox Church, which, seeing how great is the influence of the Church in Russia, seems to be of good omen for the unity of the country. The appeal, after describing the condition of Russia, proceeds:

"Help Russia for the sake of Christ! Ye who have the power . . and whose hearts are filled with the sacred love of your country, serve Russia and not a party; ye who have anything to give, offer your wealth. Workmen do you work, do not grudge your strength; subordinate your demands to the good of your country. Landowners and labourers, help her with your corn. Suffer not the armies and the cities to perish from hunger. But ye young men who are hale and strong sacrifice your lives. Let there be no more of this cowardly flight before the foe."

There is some very plain speaking here, and those who know the power of the Russian priest may well hope that it may bear good fruit.

"WHY I JOINED THE ARMY."

SIR J. SIMON'S REBUKE TO PACIFISTS.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Walthamstow Liberal Association, Sir John Simon, M.P., says:—

Some good and sincere men and women have persuaded themselves that the basis for negotiating such an immediate peace already presents itself, but I cannot agree with them, and to talk of peace when as yet the condition upon which secure peace depends has not been fulfilled, only blunts the edge of our resolve. As soon as that condition does arise it will require just as much courage to insist on peace as it now does to carry on war. In the meantime, the greatest of human needs is that the war should be so ended as to give to the whole world a prospect of real peace such as it has not hitherto known; there must be no war after the war. The sacrifice of life and the waste of treasure which was involves are accompanied by so many and so varied invasions of civil and commercial liberty at home that we shall need all our strength to secure a full return to the practice of social and industrial freedom as soon as the cessation of war makes it possible to do so. No sensible man can doubt that terms of peace must in the end be settled by conference, but we have first to secure the foundation upon which negotiation can rest, and persevere in unity to that end.

I can imagine only one crime which is to be compared to the crime of permitting the war to go on for an unnecessary hour, and that is the crime of slackening in our purpose, after all the sacrifices, we have made, before a real opportunity of securing it has arisen."

JOINING THE ARMY.

Holding these opinions, I have very anxiously considered what my own duty is, and though it is but little that a man of my age and training can contribute by joining the army in the field, I have come to the conclusion that I ought at this stage to take that course. It is not that I do not estimate as important the work which Parliament is doing and will have to do. On the contrary, the time is coming when the task of Parliament in restoring and enlarging our peaceful liberties and in applying to the life of our community the ideals which have bound the nation together in undertaking the war will be of unexampled importance. It is for that reason that I have done my utmost to help in framing and carrying the Franchise Bill. But that Bill is, I trust, secure, and peace will come all the sooner if those who care most ardently for the traditions and practices of peace remember, and show that they remember, for what we are fighting. I have made arrangements by which the letters which come to me from my constituents can be attended to as usual, and can in case of need be forwarded to me.

THE HARVEIAN ORATION.

A SUBMARINE OF 300 YEARS AGO,

The Harveian Oration was delivered at the Royal Colege of Physicians in mail week by Dr. Robert Saundby, who, besides adding some new facts to the scanty record of the life of the famous Seventeenth Century physician, devoted a considerable portion of his address to the condition of the Universities in Harvey's time. Harvey, he remarked, was never able to give a satisfactory reply to the question: What was the object of the circulation of the blood? What did the blood gain by its passage through the lungs? His teaching was that it was ventilated or cooled there, and one might wonder why, like Aristotle, he regarded air as cooling fire, as he must have been familiar with the action of bellows on a smith's forge. He maintained to the end of his life that air did not pass into the blood and never understood the function of respiration. The difficulties which Harvey laboured under owing to the backward state of physics should not be forgotten, nor that he was fourteen years younger than Galileo. Cambridge medical students in those days had to go abroad for instruction in strictly professional subjects and the condition of the Universities might be estimated by the comment made by Giordano Bruno after his visit to England, that the Oxford undergraduate drank too much beer while his tutors were pedantic and stupid. Dr. Saundby made incidental reference to the invention of a Dutchman in the early Seventeenth Century whereby an under-water boat could be navigated from Westminster to Greenwich. This Dutchman was patronised by Robert Boyle. His invention was a chemical liquid, which made air which had been poisoned fit for respiration, but he never gave his secret away to anyone. This was 150 years before the discovery of oxygen and the part played by it in respiration.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO FRENCH GAS SHELLS.

The "Weser Zeitung's" war correspondent on the Aisne, after describing the fury of the French preliminary bombardment, says:—

While half the very numerous French batteries continued drumming the German positions the other half bombarded the positions and the ground behind them with gas-shells to an extent never hitherto experienced. The Ailette Valley lay for three days under a thick, unbroken cloud of gas, and it was hardly possible to remove gas-masks during that long time in order to have a drink of water or eat a bit of food. All the roads at the front lay under poisonous gases, and simultaneously the enemy shelled the ground to a distance far behind the front most lavishly with shrapnel.

NADWAT UL ULEMA OF LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The Nadwat-ul-Ulema of Lucknow will hold their seventeenth annual sessions next Easter at Nagpur.

Opinions of the Day.

Is British Statesmanship Decadent?

"Young India."—Not only are battles gained or lost by the sort of bid you make for victory but also by a people's trust, confidence and good-will. If English statesmanship has still survived and falsified the reproach of von Treitschke, that is exactly what it should do, and justify the great cause for which England has unsheathed her sword, by first putting its own house in order by reducing to practice the great principles of freedom and democracy. Writing as long ago as 20th June 1876, Heinrich von Treitschke, the doctrinaire Jingoist wrote:

"The vision of her (England's) statesmen, however, is quite as narrow, her view of the world has become just as patriarchally limited and obstinately conservative as were once the politics of the decaying Netherlands. Over-rich and over-satiated, vulnerable at a hundred points of their far flung possessions, the Britons feel they have nothing more to desire in the wide world, and can only oppose the young forces of the century by the feeble methods of an obsolete age; they therefore obstinately resist all changes in the Society of States, however beneficial they may be. England is to-day the shameless champion of barbarism in international law. . . . . Apart from the feeble and entirely unhelpful sympathy displayed by the English press in regard to Italian unity, the British nation during the last two decades has simply shown bitter enmity to every single new and hopeful Power which has arisen in the world."

We know that all that is untrue of England as a whole and as she really is. But it is unerringly true of a section that would, if they could, control British policy. The awakened British democracy has, however, given the lie direct to the sweeping character of this accusation, against a nation, which has stood in the past, as it stands in the present, in the way of Prussian aggrandisement and world-domination. The time has come for British statesmanship to rise to the full height of its former glory and belie Treitschke's envenomed exclamation: "And after all these cumulative proofs of the incompetence and narrow-minded prejudice of British statesmanship, ought we Germans to admire that State as the magnanimous defender of national freedom and of the European balance of power?"

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Raja Sir Muhamad Ali Muhamad Khan lunched and Mrs. Martin Egan and Lieut-Colonel Sir James Roberts dined at Government House on Wednesday.

Their Excellencies gave a Christmas Party to H. E. the Governor's Band, their wives and children on Wednesday afternoon followed by a concert.

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY.

LORD HALDANE ON "A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE."

Viscount Haldane gave an address on "Education and Democracy" at a teachers' conference at Chelmsford, in mail week.

In the last forty-eight hours (he said) two important announcements had been made. The first was that the Education Bill was unlikely to be passed this session. That was a grievous mistake, and he hoped the Government would yet reconsider the matter, because at the foundation of all reconstruction after the war lay the solution of this problem of education. It was more urgent than the passing of the Franchise Bill.

The other announcement filled him with gladness. It was the determination of the Labour Party in their reconstructed programme to couple brain with hand. There was a close connection between the schools and democracy. There were members of the Labour Party who did not want this education until we had a social revolution, because (they said) any new system of education would only be exploited by the capitalists. Those were belated views. Industry depended largely on knowledge. The worker had to be a thinker. It would not do for him merely to shovel on coals, but to know why he was doing it. He must think just as the professional man thought; that would give him an interest in his work and tend to break down the barriers separating the "educated" from the "uneducated" classes.

We did not know what we had done by starving our democracy in education. There was a vast reservoir of talent amongst boys and girls which might contain the Watts, the Kelvins, the Faradays, the great discoverers, some of whom had risen from humble origin. The only means of selecting exceptional talent where it existed was to give genius its chance. There might be genius in the brain of the child of the labourer as in the brain of the child of a lord, and if that talent never matured it was a great loss to the State.

It was a delusion to suppose all people were equal. Therefore there must be competition and natural selection; but to-day selection was according to class. Opportunities were withheld. The ideal of our new system should be equality of educational opportunity, giving every child a chance of rising, whatever its circumstances, to the highest. And here came in democracy. We should have an aristocracy, but it would be an aristocracy of talent, the elite of democracy, which would kill the other aristocracy. (Laughter.)

The world was awaking to the importance of education. A friend told him that if Germany had gone on for ten years from the date the war broke out, leading in her peaceful educational methods, she would have been hard to overtake. We as a nation had been awakened from our slumbers—let us see our lamps were trimmed and ready.

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY Regd

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ITALIAN CAVALRY'S DEVOTION.

REARGUARDS SACRIFICED TO COVER RETREAT.

No more gallant feat of arms has ever been carried out by any soldiers than the action of the cavalry rearguards across the Tagliamento, wrote "The Times" special correspondent at Italian Headquarters in mail week. It had, too, far more than simple military value, as there is no doubt that these troopers fearlessly sacrificed themselves in order that their desperate charge into the face of machine-guns might reinvigorate their retreating comrades. In front of the advancing Austrians the colonel of the Genoa Regiment collected his men in a little village. One troop was dismounted and, dragging their machine-guns up the narrow stairs of the houses, fired through the windows upon the enemy, who was coming on from all parts to surround the village, while on both sides of the road from Udine his machine-gunners took up carefully-chosen positions with defended flanks.

With no thought of retiring from his post the colonel, ordering his machine-gunners to keep up an active fire as long as possible, gave the order to his men to prepare to charge. And then from both sides of the village these Genoese, with levelled lances, charged a machine-gun line, crying "Genoa!" and leaping ditches as they went. Men and horses fell in heaps, but they reached the Austrians, overturned a number of guns, and even took about 30 prisoners. Fresh machine-guns came down from Udine, however, and the Austrian infantry lining the banks poured fire from close quarters into their thinning ranks. They were forced to abandon their prisoners and retire.

A wounded major, his left arm broken, fired the last shot but one of his revolver into the midst of the Austrians, now gathering in more force, and then, crying "You shan't have me as a prisoner," turned the weapon on himself and fell facing the foe. Only about a squadron of the regiment crossed the Tagliamento after cutting their way through.

The Novara Regiment of Lancers also were, at another point, as brave as their comrades of Genoa. Seven times they charged enemy riflemen whose line was filled with machine-guns.

The all-important question is whether these military martyrdoms will infuse all the troops with like ardour in time. One of the foremost men in the Government with whom I spoke yesterday said that he had every hope that it would and that the rot would be stopped. The truth is that the greatest effort of the officers must now be directed to reinfusing the ranks with their former *moral*.

There is no soldier who has toiled more at the war than the Italian, and once it is seen the enemy is not going to lay down his arms, as certain propagandists had promised them the enemy would, it is possible that he will take up his part in the campaign again with hitherto unattained doggedness. He has had examples innumerable from his officers of fearless devotion, like that of the young artillery lieutenant in a position near Caporetto who was last seen standing by his gun fighting with his fists.

INDIA'S OFFERING.

VAST CONTRIBUTION OF WAR MATERIAL

Besides her great military effort—in France, Egypt, Gallipoli, East Africa, and Mesopotamia—India has provided all kinds of auxiliary services, and a strong labour contingent is at work in France on the railways and roads, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

But beyond this India's help in the supply of raw material is invaluable. For manganese ore and saltpetre, both essential to the manufacture of munitions, India is the sole source of supply. Another most valuable contribution has been the supply of wolfram, the tungsten ore used in the manufacture of high-speed tool steel.

When trench warfare led to a sudden and enormous increase in the demands for sandbags, which rose to 600,000 a day by July 1915, it was found that if the whole jute industry at Dundee was concentrated on turning out sandbags the output still fell short. A contract was placed with the Calcutta jute mills to provide about two-thirds of the total required. The manufactures agreed on a price below the market rate, enabling the War Office to make a saving of nearly £4,000,000.

Before the war the whole trade in raw hides was in German hands. The Allied Governments have now arranged to take the whole exportable surplus of India's cowhides, raw and tanned, and India is providing leather for the uppers of 12,000,000 pairs of Army boots a year, sufficient for the whole of the British Army and part of Russian and Italian armies.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND THE KAISER

It does not appear to be recalled by the obituary writers, observes "Clubman" in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that it was at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, the home of the late Prince Christian, that the Kaiser first met his wife, Augusta Victoria, when on his way, in the autumn of 1878, from Bonn, where he was studying, to pay a visit to the Queen at Balmoral.

On his return journey he again called at Cumberland Lodge, and, to the horror of his friends there, announced his intention of spending a week incognito in Paris on his way home—which he duly did, and saw all the sights, including the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where the German Empire had been proclaimed seven years previously. Princess Augusta Victoria was in mental torture until she heard that her lover had recrossed the Rhine. It was the most daring thing the Kaiser ever did, and the fact is vouched for by a published letter from his father to the King of Roumania.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH INDIA

COMMERCE BY AIRSHIPS.

A meeting of the East India Association, presided over by M. de Nabokoff (Charge d'Affairs, Russian Embassy), was held at Caxton Hall in mail week, when a paper was read by Baron A. Heyking, Russian Consul-General (retired), on "The Potentialities of Russo-Indian Trade Relations."

The Chairman said that impediments to Russo-Indian trade had in the past been both practical and political. Russian railways had been built to the West in anticipation of a German attack, and there was no connection with the Indian railways. He hoped, however, that the Siberian railway would have many branches, and he also looked forward to possibilities of commerce by means of airships. There was a great prospect for Russian trade with the East.

Baron Heyking said that India produced raw material that was necessary to Russia, and articles such as jute, woollen and leather goods, silk, indigo, tobacco, oils, raw cotton, rice, coffee, and spices had a good chance of finding a market in Russia in spite of customs tariff. Trade in Indian tea had a bright future in Russia, which was foremost among tea-drinking countries, and appreciated the fragrant growths of India and Ceylon. Russia was in a position to supply India with industrial products at lower prices than those of other countries. Her large population provided her with cheap labour, but owing to lack of Russian enterprise too little attention had been paid to the classes of goods that were being produced in the country. It was time that Indian buyers should become acquainted with Russian industrial products. India had nothing to lose and much to gain, being dependent to a great extent on imported products to supply her need of cheap and suitable articles. The existing alliance between the British Empire and Russia favoured the establishment of strong and broad commercial relations. Lancashire had nothing to fear. For some time Russia would not be in a position to compete with Great Britain, and even then Great Britain would not be the loser. The Indian market could accommodate exports from both countries. The requirements of civilised life were spreading, and Great Britain would not be able to cope with the demand. She might be glad of some assistance from Russia, particularly as Russia would thereby be contributing to Indian wealth and importance. The lecturer pointed out that Russia had been receiving large quantities of Indian goods through the German middleman, but the transit through Germany was as unnecessary as it was undesirable. He strongly advocated preparation for future commerce before peace was concluded.

THE SEA COMMONWEALTH.

GERMANY'S VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The first of a series of public lectures on "The Empire and the Outer World" to be delivered at King's College during the autumn term was given on October 24, by Sir Julian Corbett, who chose "The Sea Commonwealth" as his branch of the subject. He said that this Empire must always be a "sea Commonwealth." That was so true that in all Imperial problems that might come before us the sea factor must be the common denominator. In the changed conditions brought about by the war there were two new factors. In the first place, there was the Imperial concentration at the beginning of the war, when there took place that great gathering of the clans from all the ends of the earth. It was the Navy that made that possible, and whether the impression of that fact faded from the British mind or not, it could never fade from the minds of those peoples where it most mattered—in the Dominions Overseas. The second point was the extraordinary development of what he would call the Naval Militia. By that he meant the Mercantile Marine, which had become once more, as it used to be, part of the King's Navy. The seafaring population would never forget that it had become part of the nation in arms. We had no longer an Empire, but a Commonwealth of free States, and as a consequence the sea which connected those States and linked them together as nothing else could was of vastly more importance than ever before. Whatever else the Empire might be in the future, it must, if it was to hold together, be essentially a sea Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

BRITISH NATIONAL HOUSING SCHEME.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

According to the "Morning Post" the British Government has decided that the new national housing scheme shall be controlled and directed by the Local Government Board. The returns and reports already received from the city, borough, town, and district councils throughout the country show that about 100,000 new workmen's dwellings are urgently required, but it can be stated that from 150,000 to 200,000 will be erected to meet the after-war conditions. It was intimated at the Local Government Board that the Government will be asked to make a grant of a subsidy of several million pounds for the erection of the houses, but this subsidy will be purely a temporary measure to meet the abnormal conditions that will prevail after the war. The type and size of the houses will vary according to the district in which they are built, but all the parts will be standardised, from the bricks to window fittings. In every possible case gardens will be provided for the purpose of food cultivation, and the Local Government Board will encourage the local authorities to purchase land for this purpose, it being realised that the working man's garden will be of national value in the years of world-shortage of food following the war.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

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Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

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Indians and their Employers
Reply to the Madras Public reception
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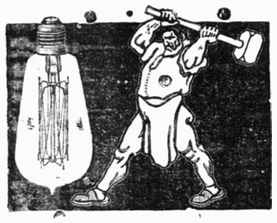
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

The disturbance has given several falls of rain and snow chiefly in the North Punjab, the only large amount being one half inch at both Murree and Rawalpindi. It is passing eastwards.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in United Provinces, Bihar, Assam and south Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.27in. and Hissar 0.14in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.27in. and Allahabad 0.34in. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in west Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.10in. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Rajputana; day temperature is also above normal at Bikanir.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces. Jubbulpore reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in north Hyderabad and at Bijapur. Day temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have extended to the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. They have given local rain in the north and the east Punjab, west Rajputana, the United Provinces and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Some showers are likely in the north and the east Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces. A few showers may occur also in the north-east Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.015 Inch
Temperature of Air	73.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 "
Dew Point	60.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.791 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.8 "
Minimum do.	69.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do.	117 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	19	m 2 33	29 2	19	m 8 50	18 5
		2 48a	26 4		8 28a	17 3
Thur.	20	m 3 18	28 5	20	m 9 46	18 2
		3 52a	25 11		9 25a	18 10
Fri.	21	m 4 8	27 7	21	m 10 51	18 0
		5 6a	26 8		10 38a	20 1
Sat.	22	m 5 4	26 10	22		
		6 28a	25 9		0 2a	17 7
Sun.	23	m 6 7	26 3	23	m 0 15	20 11
		7 53a	26 5		1 3a	17 0
Mon.	24	m 7 15	26 10	24	m 1 41	21 2
		9 25a	27 4		1 59a	16 6
Tues.	25	m 8 25	25 9	25	m 2 55	20 11
		9 58a	28 3		2 50a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset
19 (Wednesday)	7h 6m.	6h 5m
20 (Thursday)	7h 7m.	6h 6m
21 (Friday)	7h 8m.	6h 6m.
22 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 6m.
23 (Sunday)	7h. 9m	6h 6m.
24 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 7m
25 (Tuesday)	7h. 10.m	6h 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8 p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37.3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th December, 1917, was 30.207 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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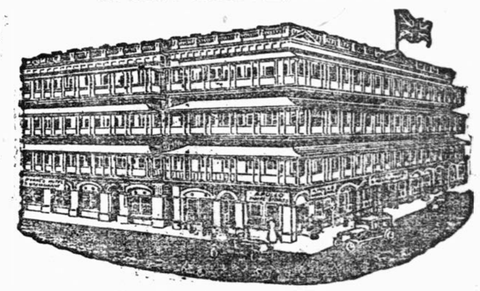
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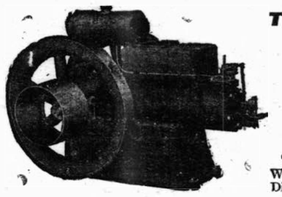
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